s the First.
We hardly know of a book which has contributed so exten-We hardly know of a book which has contributed so exten-ly, or so effectually to the improvement of education in its y stages, as Worcester's Primer. We are glad to see a adary book by the same author. The same simplicity and aution which characterised the Primer, and the same near agreeable style of cuts, with an appropriate elevation of intellectual and moral effect of the lessons, prevail in the sent work. This book possesses peculiar excellence to instruction in the art of reading."—Education R. I. A. THIRD BOOK FOR READING AND S.

The plan and character of this work is different from any are now in use. Each lesson is preceded by a Rule and a set of Errors; and the reading is designed to be rendered not ely an exercise, but a study requiring the use of the mind. approve of the plan of this book; it is just such a one as seeded, and we hope it will be adopted in every school in the narry."—Boston Evening Gazette.

This is one of the most useful reading books for common the strikes we avertically the evening the attention of

hols. It strikes us as particularly deserving the attention of the control of the

thers."—Daily Advocate.

One of the most useful reading books that has yet appeared, recommend teachers and parents to give it an early examination."—American Traveller. ion."—American Traveller.
We think it a valuable acquisition to the young scholar,

as a monitor for the correction of errors in reading and nouncing, as well as a guide in manners and morals. The one are selected with much judgment, and are well calcud to instruct the mind, while they form the character." ring Post.
V. A FOURTH BOOK OF LESSONS FOR READ.

is with Rules and Instructions.

It is constructed on the same plan with the Third Book of same series; each selection, whether of prose or poetry, g preceded by a rule for reading, and followed by a list of mon errors in pronouncing some of the words included in The object of these peculiarities of Mr. Worcester's Third Fourth Books, is to make reading a study in our schools, said of a more exercise.

Fourth Books, is to make reading a study in our schools, ead of a mere exercise.

We regard the Fourth Book, on the whole, as a useful comion for the classes for whom it was intended. There is a fund of valuable information embodied in the Rules and Incitions at the beginning, and in the Errors and Questions at end of each chapter, as also at the end of the work, even ethan the author in his modesty has ventured to claim."—

sals of Education.

I have used Worcester's series of reading books in my woll ever since they were published, and regard them as

I have used Worcester's series of reading books in my ool ever since they were published, and regard them as any the most valuable works of the kind with which I am aainted."—Ebeweer Bailey, principal of the Young Ladies' th School, Boston; Author of "Young Ladies' Class Book," "First Lessons in Algebra."

"First Lessons in Algebra."
Having made use of Worcester's Third and Fourth Books
Lessons for Reading, &c. in my school for some time past,
el that I can recommend them with perfect confidence, as
g superior to any that I have ever used, for forming correct
its in reading. At the commencement of each lesson a rule
iven in such a familiar manner, that no scholar, after readits twice, can forget the substance of it. The errors reliced

its in reading. At the commencement of each lesson a rule iven in such a familiar manner, that no scholar, after readity in such a familiar manner, that no scholar, after readity entire in twice, can forget the substance of it. The errors noticed the close of each lesson, together with the questions, fix the ention still more, and afford both interest and instruction. I cerely hope that many teachers of youth will be induced to be both books a candid examination, after which, I thank they ill not hesitate to give them their decided preference."—Rev. mes W. Polant, Teacher of Youth.

"We have examined Worcester's Reading Books, and think the most useful reading books that have yet appeared. We commend to parents and leachers to give them an early eximation."—Rev. Junes Culbertson, Rev G. C. Sedgwick, W. tell, Eag. and John M. Howe (principal McIntyre Free thool,) Zanesville, Ohio.

"Amidst the great diversity of School Books that have been lished, parents have often great difficulty in making a selection for their children. We have ourselves been much puzzled this point; but have at last, after considerable search, discovid what we consider decidedly the best elementary reading k ever published. We refer to Worcester's four books of ading and Spelling. We have examined these books attenty; and cannot refrain from expressing our sincere conton that they are every way worthy of patronage. There two things in particular which in our opinion pre-eminentistinguishes Mr. W's books over all others. These are, Ist, peculiar adaption of the lessons, and the method of their uction, to the minds of the children; and 2dly, their entire edom from the inculcation of any sentiment or principle not cisely in accordance with the purest scriptural rule. "Worcester's Fourth Book should be in the hands of every olt in the country. There is no person, however well in-med in his mind or polished or correct in his deport-nt, that might not gain much valuable information there-

m.

We have given this extended notice of these books, con-ering that by so doing we are merely performing our duty."— pocking (N. Y.) Advocate, and Nassau Gazette, of August

1837.

Topies of the above, furnished for examination by the lister, CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washington street, stairs.)

Oct. 4.

PRITTING

f every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable as, at Zion's Hebald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. LABRIA-Such as Apothecaries', PRILLIS;
ROPILLIS;
ROPILLI Orders from the Country pro

FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c.

GENERAL assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's
FURS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S,
300 Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squirand Sable Capes; Muskrat, Nutra, Fur Seal, and Otter
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an's Down Trimmings, &c.
180, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., all of which will be sold as
as can be found elsewhere.
1. B. Hats and Caps made to order.
200 Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for
mselves.
201 Oct. 4.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. YOUNG MAN from the country, 18 years of age, who has been over two years at the business, is desirous of obtain-a place in this city or vicinity, where he can finish his trade-horough knowledge of the business will be more of an obthorough knowledge of the business will be more of an ob-t with him than wages. Please apply at this office. bct. 25.

TO INVALIDS. RS. MOTT and MISSES HUNT, Female Physicians, would respectfully give notice to the ladies of Boston and inity, that they still continue to attend to all diseases incident for Female frame, at their residence No. 1 Spring street, corof Leverett street, Buston. Diseases of Children particular to the strength to

y attended to.
The patent Medicated Champoo Baths will be administered ladies at any hour of the day. Hours for seeing patients, m 9 in the morning until 6 in the evening.

3m—Aug 2.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE. o. 5 Brattle Square, (near the Brattle St. Church.) MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep a Temper-ance House, for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, and solicits a share of pub-Boston, Sept. 13, 1837.

COAL. CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including Peach Mountam, Siduey, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN, Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge.

WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES Fall descriptions, by the package or single pair, on hand and for sale at No. 14 Dock Square, (opposite Fan-il Hall,) Boston, by WHITTIER & WARREN. il Hall,) Boston, by

TERMS OF THE HERALD. The ILERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payent is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00

ent is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.50 not paid at the close of the year.

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4. At Communications designed to publication, should differested to the Editor, post paid.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub-ribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding mistake.



J Strussan

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1827.

[Whole No. 468.

WILLIAM C. BROWN, Editor.

DAVID H. ELA, Agent.

Office No. 19 Washington Street.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.] RISHOP HEDDING'S ADDRESS. TO THE ONEIDA AND GENESEE CONFERENCES. (Concluded.)

Will you say slavery is condemned in the parts which compose it? This is true of the slave trade, of the system, and of all the injustice and cruelty inflicted on the slaves: but it is not true in circumstances where the best possible thing a man can do for his slave is, to hold, protect, feed and govern him. Will you say, "Undo every burden, and let the oppressed go free?" But the peorle have described are not oppressed by their owners. If their present owners should set them free, they bers were placed, they would not have been satiswould be oppressed by others. They are now fied with barely "advising their freedom;" but held to protect them from oppression, and to own rather, under Mr. Wesley's authority, they would them is the only way to protect them.

ble in comparison with the multitude; they can- a "decided disapprobation of the measures" of not change the laws and the circumstances which modern abolitionists, and advised the people to render it necessary, in their estimation at least, to "abstain" from them; but this does not prove that keep their slaves, any more than you can change the conference believed all who pursued those or repeal the laws which permit making, import- "measures" were sinners. ing, and vending ardent spirits.

tice and cruelty toward slaves, as well as toward p. 41. all other human beings; but she has never said, be innocent—nay, she has said to the contrary.

believe there never has been a day since but some such have been found among us. Some of the pp. 47-8. greatest revivals we have ever had were in the I make slave states, and those at times when we were recould not thus release them, to conduct toward them as the Saviour directed.

It is true, when our church was organized, some time, found themselves involved in such opposi- slaves, circumstanced as those owners were, than tion and persecution, that they were in danger of to hold, feed, protect and govern them. into operation which must eventually establish their doing so, or expel them. more liberal principles, and finally emancipate the Methodist societies were formed in the West Inwhole of the human race. It was in subservience dies several years before the death of Mr. Wesley. than even the abolition of slavery.

resenting to the public that the church has depart- quote Eph. vi. 5-8, and Col. iii. 22-25. ed from her original principles and practices in relation to slavery. She has changed her measures ject, he doubtless believed he was following the from time to time, as the changes of circumstan- example of the apostles. He believed St. Paul ces seemed to require, but never her principles. permitted Philemon to be a member of the church Let it be farther remarked, that for several years on the epistle to Philemon. There he says, "It preachers and members to own slaves? You will a question I will not now undertake to settle.

be astonished when I tell you it was Mr. Wesley.

That Dr. Adam Clarke, Mr. Benson, Dr. Coke,

By his permitting it, I mean he did not hinder it when he had power to do so. The preachers in this country acted under his direction; and under that direction they had the sole power of receiving and expelling members. Had Mr. Wesley then said to his preachers, "Receive no slave owners;" or, "Expel the slave owners;" it would have been done as he commanded. But it was not done ;therefore Mr. Wesley never commanded it. But why? Because of the laws or other circumstances, which rendered it possible for them to keep their slaves according to our Saviour's rule.

In 1780, the conference, after declaring that the system of "slavery is contrary to the laws of God," asks the following question, "Do we pass our disapprobation on all our friends who keep slaves, and advise their freedom?" The answer is, "Yes." -Bound Minutes, vol. i. pp. 25-6. If the conference at this time had considered it a sin to hold slaves in the circumstances in which those memhave commanded it, and expelled those who would The Methodists in that country are few and fee- not obey. Our last General Conference expressed

In 1783 the conference asks, "What shall be The church has declared the system of slavery done with our local preachers who hold slaves to be a great evil. In the principles of her gov- contrary to the laws which authorize their freedom ernment she has uniformly condemned all injus- in any of the U. States?"-Bound Minutes, vol. i.

In 1784, the conference again asks, "What so far as I know, that there could be no circum- shall we do with our local preachers who will not stances in which a man could own slaves and yet emancipate their slaves in the states where the laws admit it?" Again, in the same conference, In the year 1784, when our church was organ- it is asked, "What shall be done with our travelized, there were both preachers and private mem- ling preachers who now are, or hereafter may be bers in her communion who owned slaves, and I possessed of slaves, and refuse to manumit them where the law permits?"-Bound Minutes, vol. i. I make these quotations barely to show that Mr.

Wesley and his preachers in America, did not at ceiving slave owners into the church; teaching that time believe it was a sin to hold slaves, where those who could put away their slaves on our the laws were such as to prevent their continuing Lord's rule, to do so; and also teaching those who free after being manumitted. The language they employ clearly shows that it was their opinion that their people might be innocent in holding slaves, where the laws did not "permit" emancipation on strong rules were made against slavery; but find- Christian principles. Mr. Wesley's views on this ing that they could not be enforced without doing subject have been misunderstood and misrepremore harm than good, the rules were suspended sented. For, after all he said against the slave the same year; and I cannot find that they were trade, against the system of slavery as established ever put in force. As the conference which form- by the British government, and against men's holded the church was held at about the close of the ing slaves where the laws were such that they year 1784, the report of its acts is found in the report of its acts is report of its acts in the report of its acts is report of its acts in the report of ren to suspend the execution of the minute on where he could not put him away without injuring slavery, till the deliberations of a future confer- him. And the fact of his allowing some of hi ence."—See bound Minutes, vol. i. p. 55. Mr. Drew preachers and members in this country to hold relates that Dr. Coke and his associates, by preach-slaves for several years before our church was oring against the slave trade, and making other great ganized, is sufficient evidence to my mind that he efforts for the removal of slavery at about this saw that nothing better could be done for the

being altogether hindered from prosecuting their While this state of things continued, Mr. Wesstry; and that from this consideration they ley ordained a bishop and two elders for this counfound it expedient to change their course. And try, sending them over to organize his preachers then says, "From their having, for a season, found and societies into an Episcopal Church; at the it prudent to say nothing on the subject of the same time appointing Mr. Asbury joint superinslave trade, Dr. Coke prosecuted his journeys tendent with Dr. Coke, when he must have known through the states without any interruption." The that many, both of his preachers and members in same author farther remarks, "If Dr. Coke had this country, held slaves. Yet I have been secontinued his direct attack upon the slave trade, verely condemned for expressing an unwillingness he must have abandoned the United States, and to put a resolution to vote in an annual conference, desisted from his great work without breaking the tending to censure our brethren in the South for fetters which the Africans were. But by observ- doing the same thing which Mr. Wesley allowed ing a degree of prudent silence, which permitted their fathers to do when in connection with him, him to preach the gospel, those causes were called and when also he possessed full power to prevent

to these enlarged views, he acted in the silence They were under his superintendence, and, from which he now observed."-See the Life of the Rev. the best information I have been able to obtain, Dr. Coke, pp. 183-4. Thus we see, that strong as slave owners were admitted into those societies; Dr. Coke's opposition to slavery was, he consider- and, in perfect accordance with the above views, ed the salvation of souls of greater importance that practice was continued up to the time slavery was abolished in those islands by the British gov-Great efforts were afterward made against slave- ernment. The views of the leading Methodist ry-some slaves were released, but the enemy only preachers in England, up to a late date, remained took occasion to make stronger exertions to hold in perfect conformity to this practice, and probably the poor creatures with yet a stronger grasp. In do so still. In the report of the Wesleyan Meth-1800 the General Conference sent out a powerful odist Missionary Society for the year ending April, address to the people against slavery. But if you 1833, in the instructions to missionaries, written read Mr. Asbury's journal for the following year, some years before by Mr. Watson, we find the folyou will find that instead of releasing the slaves, lowing sentiments:-" A3, in the colonies in which that address was the occasion of a vast amount of you are called to labor, a great proportion of the injury both to them and to the work of God. inhabitants are in a state of slavery, the commit-The first General Conference I attended was in tee most strongly call to your recollection what 1808; the subject was then largely discussed, as was so fully stated to you when you were acceptit has been frequently since, and I do not believe ed as a missionary to the West Indies, that your there are more owners of slaves now in the church, only business is to promote the moral and reliin proportion to the whole number, than there gious improvement of the slaves to whom you may were then. And, from the best information I have have access, without, in the least degree, in public been able to obtain, the treatment and condition or private, interfering with their civil condition. of the slaves have been greatly improved in that Or, all persons in a state of slavery, you are dilitime, even among our people, and through their gently and explicitly to enforce the same exhortainfluence, among others, to a very great extent tions which the apostles of our Lord administered through the southern community. And writers on to the slaves of ancient nations, when by their this subject, of late, have grievously erred in rep- ministry they embraced Christianity." Then they

In the course Mr. Wesley pursued on this sub-These authors have written what they did not un- at Colosse, while he held Onesimus as a slave .-derstand, and affirmed what they did not know. The evidence of this is in the prefece to his Notes before the organization of our church, many of seems Philemon not only pardoned, but gave him our preachers and people in the South owned (Onesimus) his liberty." Whether modern comslaves, but they were permitted to do it only under mentators who have dissented from this opinion, our Saviour's rule. But who permitted those know more of this matter than Mr. Wesley did, is

and Mr. Watson, also believed that the apostles bored hard and long, by various rules, and resolu- the heart from which it is cast out has the humil-

that these authors believed that the apostles per- under our Lord's rule. The church trusted that mitted any of the members of their Churches to the providence of God, through that rule, operahold slaves. I can now give you but a small part ting on the hearts of both bond and free, would of it. Dr. Clarke says, in his Note on 1 Cor. vii. one day bring about universal emancipation. 24, "It is very likely that some of the slaves at By these measures the church has held a pow-Corinth, who had been converted to Christianity, erful influence over thousands of both colors; she had been led to think that their Christian privi- has prevented a vast amount of injuries, which leges absolved them from the necessity of continu- otherwise would have been inflicted on the poor ing slaves, or, at least, brought them on a level slaves; and she has carried, like the angels of God, with their Christian masters." Here it is plain many thousands of those children of Hum to Abrathat it was Dr. Clarke's opinion that there were ham's bosom. But still, the civil government of

slaves at Corinth owned by Christian masters. the doctor frequently declares his opinion in the to control it on this subject, would only hinder plainest possible manner, that Onesimus was a their great work, and bring heavier afflictions on slave to Philemon. Take only two examples, ver. "God's suffering poor." It is my most solemn 15, "He departed thy slave, thy unfaithful slave; judgment, that the best means to accomplish unihe departed for a short time: but so has the mer- versal emancipation in the South, are the very cy of God operated in his behalf, and the provi- means which our church is now using in that coundence of God in thine, that he now returns, not an try, as she has done for many years. Let the gos the Lord, to be in the same heavenly family with would have them do to you," in public preaching, thee forever." Here, according to the doctor's in private instructions, and in the Discipline of the opinion, were a slave and his master going to church; let that rule be enforced, till the rulers

Philemon; and we must take the term flesh here, fore, unless it be brought about by war, blood, and as referring to the right which Philemon had in revolution! him. He was a part of his property, and of his But you ask, "How long will it take to accom family: as a slave, this was his condition. But he plish the object in that way?" I know not. now stood in a twofold relation to Philemon. 1. only say, the Lord hasten it in his time. And if According to the flesh, as above explained—he you wish to hasten it—if you feel as much benevnow also a member of the heavenly family, and of do-if you are willing to labor as hard, and to sufthe church at Philemon's house. Philemon's in- fer as much for the benefit of the slaves as those terest in him was now doubled, in consequence of preachers do, go and help them-there is work he doctor's Notes on those passages muticentis amough there for you all.

passage from him. In his Note on 1 Tim. vi. 1, 2, Methodism. he says, the apostles enjoined "Christian slaves to ther believers or unbelievers." And farther, in the same Note, he remarks, in the words of Macknight, "Instead of encouraging slaves to disobedience, the gospel makes them more faithful and conscientious. And by sweetening the temper of masters, and inspiring them objections frequently urged against the doctrine of with benevolence, it renders the condition of slaves more tolerable than formerly. For, in proportion as masters imbibe the true spirit of the gospel, they will treat their slaves with humanity, and even give them freedom when their services merit such

Mr. Watson also, in his Dictionary, on the word Onesimus, says he was "a slave to Philemon, and objection. Was it ever known that sin humbled a disciple of the apostle Paul;" and that his mas- an individual? Is there an individual on the face ter, Philemon, was "a Christian."

Life, and as may be more plainly seen by consult- that sin has the opposite effect, viz., that it desing his Commentary, though he was as great an troys humility? Only let them speak the sentiopposer of the slave trade, and of the system of ments of their hearts on this subject, and we fear

lavery, as Mr. Wesley was. aid in condemnation of the slave trade, of the system of slavery, and of the injustice and cruelties gruous with reason, universal experience, and compears beyond reasonable doubt, that they all be- rather hold out a salvation from all sin, and this lieved, that, in some circumstances, men might own salvation it offers to all men. Let the objector, beslaves and yet be Christians—doing by their slaves, fore he urges this objection again, thoroughly exas, in a change of circumstances, they would have amine the Bible on this point. And was it ever others do by them. And it is astonishing that late known that sin led an individual to feel low, or over and over, to prove that it is a sin, in all cir- instance could be found, it would be a phenomeknew, or ought to have known, before they undermen never taught that doctrine; but that they alted." Is it not sin that exalts an individual, for ters have been extolling to the skies the opinions gree of sin do this in a greater or less degree?-of Wesley, Clarke, Coke, Benson and Watson, on Let us seek for its total destruction, and then we the subject of slavery, they have been condemn- shall be "exalted." Then humility will be found ing Dr. Fisk and others, and holding them up in in our hearts and lives. the newspapers to public contempt, for teaching But it is generally, if not universally allowed, viz: that some Christians in the apostolic church- essence, and the root whence all moral obliquity s did hold slaves.

has been called "the Bible argument"—only as a be his creed what it may, who does not deplore matter of history, to show what our standard au- his proud, rebellious, and unsubdued heart and will, thors have taught on that subject, and if any are as the cause of all his wretchedness—the thing Clarke, Coke, Benson and Watson.

Though the Methodist Episcopal Church always tionsermitted slave owners to remain in her communon, where they could not put away their slaves

be members of the church of Christ, is a fact ples above laid down, to prepare the way for, and in its stead. too plainly declared in their writings to admit of finally to accomplish a universal emancipation, esany doubt. And these authors certainly must have pecially in the church. But she found, the more believed, that the only principles on which the she exerted herself on this subject, the more hinspostles could have permitted some of their mem- drances were thrown in her way-by legal enactpers to hold slaves, was our Saviour's rule. For ments, popular excitements, and by persecution. they could not have supposed that the apostles tol- She found, that by trying directly to release the erated any deeds which could not be performed bodies of the slaves, she was hindered from using under that rule. These authors must have believ- the means to save their souls, and that instead of ed, that the apostles knew that the Christians of removing their burdens, she was made the occatheir day were under such laws, or other circum- sion of increasing them. The church found herstances, that the only thing such of them as held self driven to this alternative, either to cease using slaves could possibly do for them, according to our direct means to accomplish universal emancipation, Lord's rule, was to hold, protect, feed and govern or abandon the largest portion of the southern hem. Otherwise it is to be presumed, that the country. She chose the former-for she was callapostles would have commanded all the Christians ed to preach the gospel to all lands; and she dewho held slaves to put them away.

But, probably, you will demand the evidence slave and his master, and to reduce and keep both

that country is not in the hands of the Methodists: Again, in the Notes on the epistle to Philemon, and for them, if they were so disposed, to attempt unfaithful slave, in whom thou couldst repose no pel be preached to bond and free, and let our confidence, but as a brother, a beloved brother in Lord's rule be enforced, "Do to others as you and the great body of the people of both colors Again, on ver. 16, he says, "There is no reason feel its influence, and then will the great jubiled o believe that Onesimus was of the kindred of come. And it is my opinion it will not come be-

was one of his family. 2. In the Lord; he was olence for the slaves as our brethren in the South

tles, where the relations and duties of masters and of their servants are pointed out by the apostles.

Mr. Benson, also, was of the same opinion with rettson—for he had the charge of circuits contain-Mr. Wesley and Dr. Clarke, with respect to the re- ing slaveholders—and many other wise and holy ation between Philemon and Onesimus, and also, men who now rest in heaven; and you must not with respect to other passages above alluded to, be astonished if I cannot admit the new speculawhich any of you must know, who have attentively tions which have lately been presented to us, unread his Commentaries. I will select only one der the specious pretensions that they are ancient

> THE DOCTRINE OF HOLINESS. NO. XX.

Mr. Editor-We now proceed to notice some

holiness. As these are numerous, we shall only notice some of the most prominent. If we succeed in removing these, the others of course will fall. Some suppose that indwelling sin is necessary, even in true believers, "because it humbles them, and keeps them low in their own estimation." A cursory examination will show the futility of this of the earth, who can say he was humbled by sin, Dr. Coke, also, was of the same opinion, as has from experience? We think not. Rather does not been perceived by the passages quoted from his the experience of all true Christians demonstrate, not the result. But does the Bible inculcate the After all these pious and learned authors have sentiment that sin is necessary to humility? Is ommitted by vicious men on slaves; still it ap- mon sense? We believe not. The Scriptures writers on abolitionism have quoted these authors small in his own estimation? Surely, if such an umstances, to hold and govern slaves; when they non in the moral world. The Scriptures speak on ook to write on the subject, that these venerable abased; and he that humbleth himself shall be exaught directly the contrary. And while these wri- which he shall be abased? And will not any de-

precisely the same thing that those authors taught, that pride is of the essence of sin, if not its very flows. How, then, can pride humble us? Is not It is perceived that I have not entered into what this absurd? Where is there a sincere Christian, pleased to dispute what has been said, let them re- which mars his best sacrifices, and prevents his nember, their attack is not on me --but on Wesley, communion with God? How often do such people say or sing, both in their public and private devo-

> "But pride, that busy sin, Spoils all that I perform."

without violating our Saviour's rule; yet, she la- Were there no pride, there would be no sin; and grave.

permitted slave owners, in peculiar circumstances, tions, and other efforts, all within the great princi-

"But still it is alleged as an indubitable fact, that 'a man is humbled under a sense of indwelling sin.' We grant that they who see, and feel, and deplore their indwelling sin, are humbled ;-. but is it sin which humbles them? No. It is the grace of God, which shows and condemns the sin, that humbles us. Neither the devil nor his work will ever show themselves. Pride works frequently under a dense mask, and will often assume the garb of humility. How true is that saying, and of how many is it the language?-

Proud I am my wants to sec, Proud of my humility.'

But to conceal his working, even Satan transformed himself into an angel of light. It appears, then, that we attribute this boasted humiliation to a wrong cause; we never are humbled under a sense of indwelling sin, till the Spirit of God drags it to the light, and shows us not only its horrid deformity, but its hostility to God; and be manifests it, that he may take it away. But a false opinion causes many to hug the monster, and to contemplate their chains with complacency!"

But some who oppose this doctrine, are still disposed to urge that "holiness makes one proud," that those who profess it say to their neighbors stand by, for I am holier than thou." "No person who acts thus, has received this grace. He is either a hypocrite, or a self-deceiver. Those who have received it, are full of meekness, gentleness, and long suffering: they love God with all their hearts-they love even their enemies-love the whole human family, and are servants of all .-They know they have nothing but what they have received. In the splendor of God's holiness, they feel themselves absorbed. They have neither light, power, love, nor happiness, but from their indwelling Saviour. Their holiness, though it fills the soul, yet is only a drop from the infinite ocean. The flame of their love, though it penetrates their whole being, is only a spark from the incomprehensible Sun of Righteousness. In a spirit and in a way which none but themselves can fully comprehend, or feel, they can say or sing-

I loath myself when God I see, And into nothing fall; Content that Christ exalted be, And God is all in all.4

All who have been made holy, possess and manifest the spirit as above described. They are entirely free from pride and superciliousness. They are filled with love and joy. O what peace they now possess!

The above objections against this doctrine can only exist in name. Let the objectors cast them away, and seek the blessing of a full salvation for

How tiresome do all the pleasures of the world appear, when compared with the happiness of a faithful, ender and enlightened frendship? How joyfully do we shake off the shackles of society for that high and intimate connexion of the soul, where our inclinations are free, and feelings genuine, and our sentiments unbiased; where a mutual confidence of thoughts and actions, of pleasures and of pains uninterruptedly provails; where the heart is led with joy along the path of virtue, and the mind conducted by happiness into the bowers of truth; where every thought is anticipated before it escapes from the lips; where advice, consolation and succor, are reciprocally given and received in all the accidents and misfortunes in life? The soul thus animated by the charm of friendship, springs from its sloth and apathy, and views the irradiating beams of hope breaking on its repose, Does the tear of sorrow steal down the cheek of one-the other with affection wipes it tenderly away. The deepest sorrows of one are felt with equal poignancy by the other: but what sorrow can resist the consolation which flows from an intercourse of hearts so tenderly, so intimately, so closely united? The only misfortune of which they have any fear is the greatest they can possibly experience, the misfortune of absence, separation and death .- Zimmerman.

WESLEY'S OPINION OF MODERATE SPIRIT DRINKING.

The following instructive anecdote appears in the Isle of Man "Temperance Guardian," in a letter from Mr.

When stationed in the city of Bath, I was introduced into the company of an aged man, whom I understood to have been intimate with Mr. Wesley, and once a useful local preacher. We entered into conversation about Mr. Wesley's times, when among other things, he observed,-" On one occasion, when Mr. Wesley dined with me, after dinner, as usual, I prepared a little brandy and water. On perceiving this, with an air of surprise, he cried,- What! my brother, what's that? do 'It is brandy,' said I; 'my you drink spirits?' digestion is so bad, I am obliged to take a little after dinner.' 'How much do you take?' said he; 'let me see.' 'Only about a table spoonful.' 'Truly,' said he, 'that is not much ; but one table spoonful will soon lose its effects, and then you will take two; from two you will get to a full glass; and that, in like manner, by habituating yourself to it, will lose its effect, and then you will take two glasses, and so on, till in the end, perhaps, you will become a drunkard. O, my brother, take care what you do."

Happy had it been for that man, if he had taken the timely warning of his good friend Wesley .-But alas! he trifled with his little drops, until he actually did become a drunkard, ruined his reputation, and at the very time I had the interview with him, he was a poor, old, miserable backslider, apparently within a few steps of his

Revivals.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. LUDLOW, MASS.

Br. Brown-It will no doubt be cheering to you, and the friends of Christ, to learn that the Lord is gloriously reviving his work in Ludlow.

We commenced a protracted meeting Oct. 16th. which continued through the week. At the commencement of the meeting, the Lord gave us omens of good. During the week, twelve professed to find Christ precious to their souls. Sabbath, especially in the evening, the Lord was present in power and great glory. Twenty-seven presented themselves at the altar for prayer. In this solemn company of auxious sinners, were seen the young and the old, the male and the female, the father and his tender children, mingling their cries and tears at the same time and place for mercy. And glory to God, they did not cry in vain, for six of them found peace and pardon

through the bleeding Lamb. Last Monday evening, there were ten at the altar, and nine out of them found redemption in the blood of Christ; even the forgiveness of sin. To God be

There has also been eight or ten conversions at the Village, within a few weeks past. The church of God has been greatly refreshed, and the prospect is fair for a great and glorious revival of religion in this town. O that the work of God may spread all over the town, and all through this region of country.

Yours in Christ, P. HAWKS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. TOLLAND AND BOLTON CIRCUIT, CONN. BROTHER BROWN-I wish to encourage and cheer the hearts of Zion's friends, and furnish matter for the revival department of your welcome weekly visiter. It is with pleasure, therefore, I can say the Lord

circuit, in power and great glory.

In the north part of Tolland, a revival is in progress, which commenced last winter. The class which then numbered only six now numbers seventeen, and others will join soon. This work has been marked for clearness of conversion, and a willingness on the part of the convert to tell what Jesus has done for

is reviving his work with us on Tolland and Bolton

The means used to produce this blessed work, were prayer meetings once or twice a week, appointed and carried on by the members of the class, at three dif-ferent places, alternately. The means used to continue it, have been the continuation of the prayer meetings, and preaching occasionally, till Sept. 20, we commenced a series of evening meetings, which lasted sixteen evenings, during which we spent much of the day time in visiting from house to house, calling on all, and conversing with all present on the importance of present salvation, concluding our visits with prayer, suited to each case, and the evenings in preaching short discourses, followed by exhortation and invitations for mourners to come forward for

Prayer.

Children and young people were the first fruits of this revival. During the meetings, it was confined among the young and middle aged people. The congregations have been large, solemn, and interested, and with a death-like stillness, have listened to the word of life evening after evening. Many have been powerfully awakened, a number of whom have bowed the knee with the children of God for prayers, and have risen with salvation in their hearts, and "glory" on their tongues, while the praise of God has flowed freely from the followers of Jesus. More than a dozen, during the meeting, found the Lamb of God precious to their hearts. The members in this class are all united in love, and many are all athirst for holiness. We bless God that many know what it is to love him with all their hearts, for they have experienced this great blessing, and do testify to the same. This class may emphatically be called a laboring class. The Lord help them to gather much fruit unto life

Great peace and union prevail in all parts of the circuit, and some in other parts of Tolland have been converted. The Lord is remembering us for good. O pray for us, all ye that love the Lord, and have labored here, that he may raise up witnesses of salva-tion and perfect love, by scores and hundreds.

It is said, by many of the oldest members, both in

the ministry and membership, that for good order, fine weather, and the sensible presence of the Holy Ghost, and the mighty victory of prayer and faith, our (Bolton) camp-meeting was never surpassed, if equalled by any in New England. To God be all the praise. As the work still continues among us, you will probably hear from me again. L. PEIRCE.

Yours in Christian love, Bolton, Conn., Oct. 10, 1837. P. S. Will the editors of Zion's Watchman insert

MYSTIC, CONN.

DEAR BROTHER-God is pouring out his spirit very gloriously on the inhabitants of this pleasant village. For the last five weeks, we have had one continued shower of divine grace. In almost every family some souls have been converted; and in some instances, whole families have been brought home to God.

Among the means of grace which have been blessed of God in promoting this glorious work, have been a series of meetings, which commenced Sept. 18, and which it was found expedient to continue, with but little interruption, for eighteen successive days and

nights. Since the third evening of our meeting, our altar has been thronged with penitent souls, anxiously inquiring what they should do to be saved. Nor have they inquired in vain; for the great Redeemer of men has been present to write pardon on their trembling hearts, when they have dared to believe on his name, and scores while bowed at the altar, have felt the soul regenerating power of Jesus' blood; and have channent, their cries for mercy, to acclamations of praise, and are now able to say of Jesus,-

He spake at once my sins forgiven, And took my load of guilt away; He gave me glory, peace, and heaven, And thus I found the heavenly way.

Glory be to God, for salvation by faith in Jesus About eighty have been converted to God, thirty-eight of whom have joined us on probation and more are expected to join soon.

In this work, the church has been greatly revived. and backsliders reclaimed. Saints and angels above, no doubt, have participated largely in the general joy over repenting and returning sinners. Bless the Lord, O my soul, for what he hath done for this people!

I can but remember, with gratitude and pleasure my dear brethren in the ministry, who have so timely and faithfully come up to our aid and assistance in sustaining this protracted effort to save precious souls. eir sacrifices, and labors in season and out of season, declare them to be followers of the toiling, weeping, suffering Jesus. Nor have they labored ept in vain. Precious souls have been saved, and no doubt God will deck their future crowns with many stars from this place.

The work still goes on. Last evening, (the closing

up of an interesting quarterly meeting,) fourteen rose, desiring the prayers of the pious. O may it continue, till it shall want subjects,-

Till o'er this favored region. Redeemer, King, Creator, In peace shall come to reign.

Personally, I can bless God for full salvation. Hallelujah! To God be all the glory. Amen.
FREEMAN NUTTING.

Mystic, Conn., Oct. 25, 1837.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

NEW MARKET, N. H.

made bare his arm to save, in a very glorious manner. The work first made its appearance in the church. Soon after this, we mustered our forces on Barrington camp-ground, where the Lord gave us re-

The camp-meeting closed Sept. 23, and our pro-

We think this reformation promises very much for the church. The Congregationalists and Baptists are sharing in the glorious work. May it progress until every soul shall feel the power of a great salvation.

Respectfully yours,

J. W. Mowry.

Oct. 27, 1837.

DANVILLE, VT.

The Lord is reviving his work in some degree in Some souls have recently been converted o God in this town. We have had two camp-meetings within about two miles of this place this Fall, nd a gracious work at each. The Lord is with his people. Saints are sanctified, sinners are awakened nd converted, backsliders are reclaimed, and in fine, friendship. the cloud appears already larger than a man's hand. Oh may it thicken and widen, until having spread over all this "dry and thirsty land," it shall be showers of salvation, and the entire church of God, in all its branches be watered and refreshed. THERON HOWARD.

Danville, Oct. 17, 1837.

Canada, Oct. 16, 1837.

One circumstance connected with our camp-meetng is, I think, worthy of remark; it shows us how unexpectedly God sometimes works in the conver-sion of sinners. In a neighborhood about fifteen miles from the meeting, lived a young married couple, number of whose friends were expecting to attend the meeting. The young wife, having obtained the onsent of her husband, made preparations to accompany them; but, for some cause, when the time arived to leave home, he altered his mind; and she, inding entreaty fruitless, gave up in despair; at the ame time bursting into a flood of tears, which caused the husband to give way, and again consent to let her go. She came, and came praying; and on the second evening of the meeting, found peace and pardon to her soul. When left alone, the husband began to reflect upon his state, and so deep were his reflections that pungent convictions fastened upon him. He began to cry to God for mercy; and that evening, in his own house, he found favor with God. He then orepared and came to the meeting, where he found his wife rejoicing in God. They have been so far useful in the church in encouraging others to embrace

THE INDIAN DELEGATION.

The attention of a great part of the population of e city, of all classes, was devoted on Monday, the 30th ult., to the Indian Chiefs and Warriors, then on a visit to this city. It being the first opportunity which has been presented here of seeing any of the sons of the Western forest, and it having been recommended by the general government, that these representatives of some of the powerful tribes on the Western frontier, should be received with attention and kindness, it was natural that our inhabitants should feel a strong curiosity to see and here these strange people, city authorities and the executive in the attention paid

In the morning a portion of the Indians, luding the delegation from the Sioux and Ioway tribes, left the city, on their return to the West. They consisted of that portion of the delegation who were dressed in the fashion of white people, and of course excited

less curiosity. In the forenoon great numbers of ladies assembled Faneuil Hall, in compliance with the invitation of the Mayor, where they were introduced to the Chiefs of them held conversation with them, through their

interpreters. nearly all the officers of the .United States and the 150 have been received into the church. State, in the city, the Judges of the Courts, and the members of the Legislature, the Clergy, and also the Mayor and members of the City Councils, together with a great number of ladies, assembled in the repesentatives' chamber. The Governor was attended the militia. The Chiefs, with their wives and children, being introduced, the Governor made a short the encampment, sinners were seen prostrated to the address to the assembly, explaining the object of this earth, crying for mercy. public meeting with the Indian delegation, and givng a brief account of the tribes they represent. He hen made the following address to the Chiefs and Lincoln, Me. Warriors, which was explained to them in their own

nguage sentence by sentence, by the interpreters.

Brothers! You have come a long way from your home, o visit your white brethren— we rejoice to take you by the

hand.—

Brothers! We have heard the names of your Chiefs and Warriors; our brethren who have travelled into the prayers of the pious. I should judge, from conversation with several this morning, that they have found peace.

Brothers! We are called the Massachusetts This is the ame of the red men that once lived here. Their wigvams filled vonder fields, their Council fire was kindled on this very spot. They were of the same great race as the Saukies and Misquakuiks.

Brothers! When our fathers came over the great water they were a small band. The red man stood upon the core witnessed, and that a more than orhave pushed them into the water and drowned them But he stretched out his arm to our fathers and said "Wel-come, white men." Our fathers were hungry, and the the kindness of the red man to our fathers. Brothers, you re welcome, we are glad to see you .-

Brothers! Our faces are pale and your faces are dark; but our hearts are alike. The Great Spirit has made his children of different colors, but he loves them all.

in the Rocky Mountains; but they flow together at last into one great stream, and run down together into the sea.

The missionary meeting was very interesting. Two In like manner, the red man dwells in the West; and the native Chippewas addressed the audience with great efwhite man in the East, by the great water: - But they feet, and a third one, who cannot speak English, sung a are all one band, one family: it has many branches and ne Head .-

Brothers! As you entered our Council House you be eld the image of our great father Washington .- It is a the Treasurer of the missionary society the past year. cold stone, it cannot speak. But he was the friend of the red man, and bade his children live in friendship with their cision." red brethren. He is gone to the world of spirits,—but his words have made a very deep print on our hearts, like the seep of a strong buffalo on the soft clay of the

Brother, I perceive your little son between your knees. God preserve his life, my brother. He grows up before and fourteen to the order of olders. Bishop Hedding preyou like the tender sapling by the side of the mighty oak. May the oak and the sapling flourish a long time together. And when the mighty oak is fallen on the ground, may he young tree fill its place in the forest, and spread out ts branches over the tribe, like the parent trunk

welcome to our Council hall. Keokuck, Black Hawk, young Black Hawk, and cluding 134 specifications, are not publicly known. The three or four other of the Chiefs, then made address strial lasted three weeks and three days. The Court, in reply, which were in like manner explained in Eng. which was composed of three bishops, pronounced him

lish by the interpreters-the whole delegation at the end of each sentence giving an emphatic exclamation

Br. Brown—The great Head of the church has of approbation.

They spoke with fluency and animation, and expressed, in strong terms, their gratification at what they saw, their thanks for the kindness with which they were received, their satisfaction in having visited the shores where the white man was first welcomed by the red man, and their wish that the Great Spirit, who racted meeting commenced the Tuesday evening foltracted meeting commenced the Tuesday evening following; and the good work has progressed until more than seventy have found peace in believing, and are now rejoicing in Christ their Saviour. friendship. Several of them presented, to the Governor, a highly ornamented battle axe, some other warlike weapons, a military dress, and a pipe, in token of their friendship.

The Governor replied to the following effect: Brothers! We have listened to your talks with great pleasure. They have sunk into our hearts. We receive

with satisfaction the tokens of friendship you have laid on our Council table.

Brothers! We are but one of the Council fires of the

United States. We have no right to give you medals. The President of the United States alone has that power But we shall presently offer you some small tokens of ou for your weapons and war ornaments; and a few articles of dress for your women and children —They are of small value, but we hope you will accept them as tokens of our

The Governor then requested the Chiefs to accom pany him to the balcony of the State House, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people, assembled in the State House yard and the adjoining streets, he presented to them a number of articles, consisting of swords and pistols for the warriors, and shawls for the women.

After this ceremony, the Governor and suite, with We copy the following relation of an interesting con- the Indian delegation, and the public officers, were esversion, from the Christian Guardian. It is an extract of a letter from Rev. J. K. Williston; and is dated Howard, a considerable length of time, the warriors performed a great variety of war-dances, to the great amusement of an immense concourse of spectators. We have rarely witnessed so vast and dense a crowd, as were assembled about the State House, on the Common, and in the streets adjoining it. The crowd was often so excessive as apparently to endanger the lives of wo-men and children, yet we have not heard that any one was injured.

Several companies of the elite of the militia were ander arms, and performed escort and guard duty. They made a handsome appearance, and contribu

greatly to the preservation of order. In the evening, the principal Chiefs of the party, with their wives, were present at a party at Governor Everett's, where their conduct was marked with the most propriety; and although they could converse ough the medium of their interpreter, gentle men who adopted this means of conversing with some of them, were highly gratified with the intellig which they displayed.—Boston Patriot.

ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

A meeting of the Young Men's Methodist Foreign Missionary Society of New England was held in Bennett Street Church on Sabbath evening last, previous to the departure of the mission family now about to sail for Richard Janeiro.

The family are composed of Rev. D. P. Kidder, of the Genesee Conference, his wife, his wife's sister, and Rev. Mr. McMurdy-the last two go as missionary teachers. Resolutions were introduced, and addresses were given in succession by Rev. Messrs. Horton, McMurdy, Kidas well as an entire readiness to co-operate with the der, and Scudder. A collection amounting to about \$62 was taken up.

The family are expecting to sail in a day or two.

RECENT REVIVALS.

On Connersville Circuit, Indiana, there has been a powerful revival of religion. Within ten weeks, 150 have been received on probation. The work is still going on. On Lawrenceburg Circuit, of the same conference, the work of conversion and sanctification is progressing. Duand Warriors of the Sac and Fox nations, and many ring the past year, there has been an increase of 200 mem-

On Moorsville Circuit, of the same conference, the At 1 o'clock, a great number of citizens, including work of the Lord is progressing. During the past year

> On Columbus Circuit, same conference, there has been a revival through the past year; 106 have been added to the church.

At a camp-meeting held on Madisonville Circuit, Kenby his military suite, and by many of the officers of tucky Conference, 100 were received on probation. The writer says, that at the stand, in the tents, and all through

Rev. J. B. Husted states in the Maine Weslevan Jour. nal, that an interesting revival of religion is in progress at may be found in Thacher's history of Plymouth.

" Last evening, (Oct. 18) God was with us of a truth. nnguage sentence by sentence, by the interpreters.

Chiefs and Warriors of the United Sauks and Foxes, you re welcome to our Hall of Council.—

I have never witnessed a revival in which such deep conviction prevailed. The unconverted rose and invited their neighbors to come and seek the Lord with them. Sixteen came forward for prayers. The whole congregation seemed armed by the majesty and power of the Spirit .-The first men in the place, in point of respectability, and we rejoice to see you with our own eyes, and take you by Some are rejoicing in an assurance of their acceptance with God.'

> ILLINOIS ANNUAL CONFERENCE .- This Conference closed its annual session at Jacksonville, Illinois, Oct. The Rev. A. Brunson states in the Western Christian Advocate, that it was one of the most harmonious out its deliberations.

Thirty new preachers were received on trial. Within the Conference bounds there has been an increase of 4000 red man gave them corn and venison. Our fathers were cold, and the red man wrapped them up in his blanket. members. Three new districts have been formed, two of We are now numerous and powerful, but we remember which are mission districts. The writer, who will be recollected as the veteran missionary, says, " My own, th Indian District, extends from the Wisconsin river to Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, over which yast extent, I hope, ere long, to see the standard of the cross Brothers! You dwell between the Mississippi and the Missouri. They are mighty rivers. They have one branch far East in the Alleghanies, and another far West wave its majestic folds in the gospel breeze of full and

> hymn with one of the missionaries in the Chippewa. Four thousand dollars have been raised and paid

"Bishop Soule presided with his usual dignity and de GENESEE CONFERENCE .- We learn by the Auburn Banner that at the recent session of this Conference, thir-

TRIAL OF A BISHOP .- There has been much interest excited in the religious community of late, by the trial of Brothers! I make to you a short talk, and again bid you the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky. The charges, which were six in number, in-

Not Guilty, on all the charges preferred against him, and neighbors to look for him, but did not: hour stole upon he was fully and honorably acquitted.

dience commenced clapping their hands, but the President of the Court beckening them to be silent, order was restored. Bishop Smith then took his place within the berself feel." chancel, when the President of the Court re-invested him with his robes of office, stated that he was received with the most perfect and unreserved confidence, and sa-

Christian and official fellowship. The Reporter says, there were but few dry eyes in the Boston. church, and the court itself was deeply affected by the scene. Many of the congregation, as soon as dismissed, prayer; and the remainder of the forenoon will be taken overcome with their emotions, rushed toward the chancel up in discussing some question calculated to advance the to congratulate the accused upon his acquittal.

THE SHAWNEE MISSION .- The Rev. D. G. Gregory writes in the Western Christian Advocate that the Shawnees are making great advancement in civilization. An institution was established three years since, for the purpose of instructing Indian youth in plain mechanism There are three, who can make almost any article of plain furniture, and understand laying veneers tolerably well. We quote the following from the account given.

The Shawnees are very fast giving up their Indian habits. A goodly number have laid aside their Indian garb, and dress like the whites. They no longer depend on the chase for a living, but the most of them cultivate the soil and raise their own grain and meat. They have good stocks of cattle and horses, and some sheep and hogs.

With regard to religious things, the prospect is quite flattering. Fifteen or twenty have recently joined the ous. church, and their meetings are interesting and lively.

REVIVALS .- The readers of the Herald, must have had their hearts cheered, by the condensed accounts of revivals which have recently appeared in the Herald .-The South and West are enjoying refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord, and from what is published under the revival head of this paper, we have reason to suppose that New England is coming forward in this glorious work. We have good news from Canada likewise. The Christian Guardian has the following remarks:-

"We have been recently much encouraged by the gratifying intelligence which has reached us from various parts of the Province, relative to the state of religion in that branch of the church of Christ with which we are more immediately connected. The divine influence which now rests upon many sections of the work, and the bles-sings which are following the labors of the servants of God in several circuits, encourage our hopes; and we joyfully anticipate 'great things.'"

YOUNG MENS' MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Young Mens' Methodist

Foreign Missionary Society of New England, was held at the Library Room of the Bromfield street Church, on Wednesday evening last, at which the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year :-REV. D. S. KING, President. A. H. BROWN, Vice President.

E. W. WHITING, Recording Secretary. B. H. BARNES, Treasurer. Board of Managers .- N. K. Skinner, John Gove, Jacob Sleeper, W. M. True, T. R. Hawley, J. Borrowscale,

B. F. NUTTING, Cor. Secretary.

Thomas Patten, Jr., Samuel Adams. E. W. WHITING, Rec. Sec'ry. Boston, Nov. 3, 1837.

The following resolution was passed at the late Conven-

tion held at Lynn, Mass. efforts of the Editors and Proprietors of Zion's Herald, to keep the columns of that paper open to free discussion, notwithstanding the repeated attempts to close them, against the claims of the enslaved; and we are fully of the opinion, that the time has come, when that paper should be decidedly Anti-Slavery, in its editorial charac-ter; and we pledge ourselves to stand by the Herald, so long as it shall boldly stand by the cause of the suffering

LA ROY SUNDERLAND. O. SCOTT.

Lynn, Mass., Oct. 27, 1837.

THE MAGEE SNOW STORM .- Our readers will find on our last page, some account of the "Magee snow storm," in 1778, during which the privateer brig General Arnold was wrecked near Plymouth, Mass. She had 2 probably be got off. crew of 106 men, 78 of whom were frozen to death. The fact that all those who drank rum, perished, is often quoted as a demonstration of the position, that ardent spirit is injurious to men, when in danger of death from extreme cold. The particulars relatives to the loss of that priva- in their manners! We regret that our Indian allies left teer, are fraught with the most thrilling interest. They

THE SUSQUEHANNAH .- Much apprehension respecting the safety of this vessel has been excited in the community. We gave some particulars in our last. The steamboat New York which arrived at that port on Thursday last, reports that on Sunday, "the day succeding the absolutely astonished at such indecorous conduct on the supposed capture of the Susquehannah, she spoke that ship 12 leagues from Cape Henlopen. The New York passed so close under her stern, as to be able to read her name. This news has allayed much painful anxiety.

CONVENTION OF BANKS .- A Convention of Banks is to be held in New York city on the 27th inst. " for the purpose of conferring upon the time when specie payments may be resumed with safety, and on the measures necessary to effect that purpose." Delegates are to be chosen by the Banks throughout the country. The associated Banks of this city are to be represented.

The extract in our last, headed " Wonderful instance of Conversion," and to which we appended some editorial remarks, is from the Southern Christian Advocate, of which Dr. Capers is the editor.

Thirty-two bodies of the passengers lest in the lamented Rev. George Cowles.

Carolina Conference Journal, on the death of Rev. Joshua Marsden should have been credited to Zioa's Herald.

through the head with a pistol ball. He was found dead money amounting to \$5000. His body was dragged 20 feet from the place where it first fell, but the murderers did not succeed in getting the money, as it was nut into the next morning. He had just received a package of did not succeed in getting the money, as it was put into his hat. They robbed him however of his wallet, conty-two persons were admitted to the order of deacons, taining \$400. Three persons have been arrested, one of deorgia, in Boston. He was a gentleman highly estaining \$400 are confessed the worder. The other two are acwhom has confessed the murder. The other two are ac- Gazette. complices. We copy from the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, the following remarks relating to Mr. Lyman's wife, and to her sufferings.

"She states that her husband was in the habit of re- York, and were unable to find any employment there.-

The Lexington Reporter states, that the close of the soon after, she went to the window, looking in that direction has a soon after, she went to the window, looking in that direction has read to be soon after, she went to the window, looking in that direction has read to be soon after, she went to the window, looking in that direction has read to be soon as the soon as the soon after she window, looking in that direction has read to be soon as the soon as th The Lexington Reporter states, that the close of the tial was one of the most solemn, impressive and affecting scenes ever witnessed. On a chair, in front of the accused, were hung his robes of office. During the reading of the decision, profound silence reigned in the church. left him. The sufferings of the wife are not to be described. The reflection that he was murdered within a few

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION

This Convention, which was to have been held on luted him as a brother in the church, and as worthy of the 25th and 26th of October, has been postponed to the 15th and 16th of November, at Bromfield Street Church, The first hour in the morning service will be spent in

prayer; and the remainder of the forenoon will be taken Sabbath School cause. In the afternoon, there will be an exhibition of the Sab-

ath schools connected with the M. E. Church in this city; and a public address in the evening. Probably Thursday morning and afternoon will be spent

n devising means to excite a general interest in the cause. Several addresses may be expected in the evening. When delegates arrive in the city, they will please to call at the Methodist Bookstore, 32 Washington Street,

where a committee will be in attendance to direct them

to places of entertainment, which is furnished without expense to the delegates. Our call has already been circulated; but we would again say, brethren, let nothing prevent you from being present. Much depends upon the success of this meeting.

Let every man do his duty, and the result will be glori-D. S. KING, J. HORTON. B. OTHEMAN, J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN.

Thanksgiving in Michigan and New York, Nov.

General Intelligence.

Fire.-On Tuesday evening of last week, about half past 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in an open shed, a short distance south of Pine street Meeting-house, on short distance south of Pine street Meeting-house, on Washington street. It spread rapidly, and at one time threatened a serious conflagration. The shed was occupied by R. Lovejoy, for the storage of carriages; in which were seven tons of bundle hay, which, together with a large sleigh, were destroyed. The fire spread to Job Plympton's Organ Manufactory, in which were three valuable organs, which were considerably damaged in being removed. Two carpenters' shops were also consumed; they were occupied by Stephen Thayer, engine builder, for the storage of lumber, &c. A large shed belonging to Vinal's Distillery, and occupied by Gardner Brewer, for the storage of molasses, was partly destroyed, with for the storage of molasses, was partly destroyed, with from 25 to 50 hhds. of molasses. Mr. Vinal's Distillery sustained a trifling damage, which was the only property insured. Mr. Brewer's Distillery narrowly escaped the conflagration. It was the work of an incendiary.—Mer.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—The Schr. Lombard, Robert Blatchford, master, which sailed from Eastport, on Saturday 28th ult., for Boston, with a load of grindstones, mistook the lights on Plum Island, for Cape Ann, and went ashore and filled yesterday morning, on the outer beach of Plum Island, about half a mile south of the lights. At daylight the keeper of the lights made a signal of distress, and assistance went from the town, but the sea was running so tremendously high, that it was impossible for a boat to reach the vessel. In the mean time the crew remained clinging to the rigging in the most period. crew remained clinging to the rigging in the most peri-lous situation. At noon, a large number of people resorted to the Island, and boats were carried over the land to be launched from the beach opposite from the wreck. One of the crew, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, expired about that time, and one was drowned in the cabin, prob chinging to the wreck, and before a boat could be launched, one of them was swept off by the sea and lost. A whale-boat was launched, but stove almost immediately in the surf. A wherry, manned by Captain Joseph Lunt, Capt. Joseph Somerby, and Mr. — Ames, afterwards succeeded in putting off, and rescuing the master, the only remaining survivor, in a very weak and exhausted condition. It was melancholy to behold human beings perishing but a short distance from the shore, and within hearing of their piteous cries for aid, without the possibility of relief, but we believe that from the time of the discovery in the morning, every effort which was possible

The names of those who perished were Pickering Ward, William Cole, and Peter Tidd. The vessel belonged to St. John, N. B.—Newburyport Herald.

The L. was a good vessel. Insured for \$1000—will

It is said that Keokuck and his companions had not gallantry enough to be pleased with our Boston ladies. They thought that the "gentler sex" in this country had too much liberty allowed them, and were much too forward our fair city with such an impression, which they received principally from the conduct of the ladies at the levee which was held on Monday at Faneuil Hall. On this or casion the fair ones pressed forward in solid phalanx in such a rude manner, through their eager desire to grasp the hands, and survey with a critic's eye the stalwart pr portions of these sons of the forest, that a scene of ri and confusion ensued which would afford an excellen subject for the pencil of a Hogarth. The Indians were part of the better portion of our civilized population, an left the hall in disgust, full half an hour earlier than the time specified in the arrangement; much to the mortifica tion and regret of many a stately matron and lovely lass, who were eagerly pressing forward and struggling in the dense mass, to welcome the strangers to the city of Boston.

The late Mr. and Mrs. Cowles .- Few persons could be selected more highly and more justly esteemed than this unfortunate couple, (lost in the shipwreck of the Home)-few whose loss will be more sincerely or more deeply lamented by a very numerous circle of relatives and friends. Those who were intimately acquainted with them, and knew their firmness of character, and their habitual and elevated piety, can readily conceive—yet even to them it is gratifying to learn, from an eye and ear wit-ness—what were their feelings and what their deportment amid the overwhelming scenes in which it was alloted them to meet death. The following is the testimony of a fellow passenger, who knew, but had no acquaintance

"He perfectly recollects that they were distinguished wreck of the ill-fated steamer Home, have been found and buried. Among them was Mrs. Cowles, wife of the Not a tear was seen, not a sigh—not a word of anxiety umented Rev. George Cowles.

Was uttered—not a disturbed expression of regret stola over the countenance or was heard from the lips of either; but he has the distinct and vivid image of them both as Is it Right?", and the one in the Virginia and North other's arms; and while he was speaking words of consolation and hope to all who could trust in Jesus, a sweet, angelic smile sat upon her countenance as of a person seriously meditating upon some delightful theme. He over-SAVAGE MURDER.—On Monday evening the 23d ult.,
Mr. William Lyman, of Rochester, N. Y., was shot
through the head with a pictal hall. He was found dead
through the head with a pictal hall. He was found dead
through the head with a pictal hall.

Among the passengers, whose lives were lost by the

Many of the individuals, who have died of the yellow fever at New Orleans, were mechanics and laborers from New York, and emigrants who had first landed at New They went out by ship loads during the height of the fever, saying it was just as well to go to New Orleans and the resolution repeatedly formed of going for some of the

Curious Grogshop.—Much ingented by rogues in evading the laws, without of all social order. A correspended of the corresponding the laws, the corresponding the corresponding to in that town, not devised a pian for with their customary drams, without jecting him to the penalty for selling out a license. This sink of inique divided into two parts by a partition hole is cut, where the money of heir developer.

hole is cut, where the honry of the deposited. Near this hole is a still esize to admit a tumbfer or pint floor is a larger drawer for large r hole where the money is deposited, tence written in a scrawling hand:

"Money received here before the charge returned at the drawer. Change returned at the drawer-

on the window is written in large Liberty! Every man to his of The individual, who is so lost to a The individual, who is so lost to a get a livelihood by these vile means den, like a criminal, early in the remains until nine or ten o'clock a brought to him, and he receives i His face is not visible—nor is his drunkery, which has only receithronged with drunkards, who glanity to indulge in their vile propensinto the den only in the night! It authorities of the town will adopt measures for the removal of this simplet of them.—Mer. Jour. midst of them .- Mer. Jour.

Oseola Captured !- The Savanna Oseola Captured!—The Savann intelligence from St. Augustine of the master-spirit of the Seminoles been captured by reposing an over the white man's honor. With sevine proceeded to Fort Peyton, about Augustine for the purpose of holditernandez. In the course of the make an express wish to make an ressed an earnest wish to make an the whites, provided he and his foll ed to remain in the land of their told him that peace could not be ha Oseola declared that he would nev General Hernandez, then gave private in the garrison to advance secretly vage foe—which was done while t their talk; and Oseola, and Coa-h their talk; and Oseola, and Coah were taken prisoners without any warriors were afterwards capture fort, to gain intelligence of Oseola think that the Seminole chieftain c without a resort to the most unjust supposed that the capture of these portant results, and, that now Mica Alligator and Sam Jones will com-A Vile Outrage .- We copy fro

the extreme, but is treated as an the extreme, but is treated as and violations of the law are thus rega of the public press, the percepti wrong must indeed be clouded, a must be at a low ebb:—[Mer. Journal of the content of the conten " Sale of an Abolitionist .- Jud work again.
On Sept. 28, it was ascertained tenglishman) of the schr. Polly, the ville, Fa., had been making a boasciples to Mr. L. on board a steamh reached the ears of three of the ri County, Ga., then at Jacksonville,

account of a shameful outrage coson of an individual. The whole

place up publicly, the following:-Notice.-The Captain of the sci Notice.—The Captain of the sci
the port of Jacksonville, is an Abe
English Abolitionist. It is hoped
of the South will treat the villain a
[Signed]
Pursuant to the above, the th
R——, A. S—— and L. R—
strolled forth after night and ence
When addressed upon the subject
he was rather 'big' with the 'in
tleman,' and denied: but Mr. Land Cant. Huggert was clearly a

and Capt. Huggett was clearly as abolitionist. Of the Triumvira. Lynch happened to be one, and 'That Captain Huggett shall slave at Public Sale slave at Public Sale.'
Captain Huggett was therefor
phosed into a negro by a shining
then put up for sale, and after m
ed off to the highest bidder for 18

ed off to the highest bidder for 18 stated his intention to take him to get a good price for him; but on chase made his escape and was laton. He cannot be mistaken. sentence, the abject wretch fell ed mercy; that if his judges har remember his children. His guilty terror induced his Honorance.

ed the following :- 'The fellow

still will make a prime field har the rogue marked in his face, sti the smarter the negro,' &c." Steamboat Explosion-Two steam ferry boat Delaware, Capt Burr's ferry, at the foot of Mark English wharf, at Camden, was wharf on the afternoon of Tue o'clock, her boiler collapsed, k

John Thorne, of Camden, and se ger by the name of Day, a bell h The engineer was thrown over about an hour afterward, his arms crossed, which is supposed to be stood when the scalding elemen Mr. Day was thrown off the by wharf and a supposed to be stood when the scalding elemen Mr. Day was thrown off the by wharf and a supposed to be stood to b wharf, and so severely scalded able to be brought to this city.

There were several other pass whom were injured with the exc thrown overboard by the concuss stored, through the agency of a

The boiler was torn from end the boat bursted open above it, to wheel house. The causes of this accident are posed that the engineer neglection the safety valve, although careful and attentive. The Delaware was owned by resident of the State Bank at

U. S. Gazette. Storm on the Coast of Tex which caused so much damage neighborhood, seems to have rag ry along the coast of Texas. T ton, fort and all, has been swering being left upon the island. Bay rose unprecedentedly high, around many miles in extent, sy ings which are thinly scattered a

stock to a large amount.

Velasco, at the mouth of the
same way; and almost all the sh driven ashore and totally lost.
What with Mexican invasion canes, and internal quarrels, t pretty hard time of it.—Allas.

Distressing Occurrence. - W. Reformer, published at Kingst dreadful accident occurred at 1 on Saturday evening, the 21st is and Mr. Samuel Ferguson were beyond the bridge, with a loade fright and they were precipitation the creek below, a distance freet. feet. Both of these persons were also the horses. It is supp they fell is twenty feet deep, accompanied them—a son of Esopus—sprang from the wage bodies of the deceased were r Monday.

Velocity of Electricity .- Th An English gentlemen, Mr. Ettitul instrument to demonstrate which he conceives travels at the second of the second second. It has heretofore bee travels with the same velocity a second.

on the ground, where the ruthless hand of a worse n barbarian, had deliberately murdered, dragged and him. The sufferings of the wife are not to be descril. The reflection that he was murdered within a few ds of his house, that she heard distinctly the report of pistol, but too deliberately aimed, gives rise to feel-s that none can describe, and much less, any one but

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION

This Convention, which was to have been held on 25th and 26th of October, has been postponed to the h and 16th of November, at Bromfield Street Church.

The first hour in the morning service will be spent in yer; and the remainder of the forenoon will be taken in discussing some question calculated to advance the bath School cause.

n the afternoon, there will be an exhibition of the Sabh schools connected with the M. E. Church in this y; and a public address in the evening.

Probably Thursday morning and afternoon will be spent devising means to excite a general interest in the cause. veral addresses may be expected in the evening.

When delegates arrive in the city, they will please to l at the Methodist Bookstore, 32 Washington Street, ere a committee will be in attendance to direct them

places of entertainment, which is furnished without exase to the delegates. Our call has already been circulated; but we would nin say, brethren, let nothing prevent you from being sent. Much depends upon the success of this meeting

t every man do his duty, and the result will be glori-D. S. KING, J. HORTON, Commit-B. OTHEMAN,

J. SLEEPER, A. H. BROWN,

Thanksgiving in Michigan and New York, Nov

General Intelligence.

Fire.-On Tuesday evening of last week, about half st 11 o'clock, a fire was discovered in an open shed, a ort distance south of Pine street Meeting-house, on Vashington street. It spread rapidly, and at one time treatened a serious conflagration. The shed was occutreatened a serious contagnation.

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Melancholy Shipwreck .- The Schr. Lombard, Rob-ef Blatchford, master, which sailed from Eastport, on Satrday 28th ult., for Boston, with a load of grindstones, sistook the lights on Plum Island, for Cape Ann, and reent ashore and filled yesterday morning, on the outer each of Plum Island, about half a mile south of the ghts. At daylight the keeper of the lights made a signal of distress, and assistance went from the town, but the was running so tremendously high, that it was impossible for a boat to reach the vessel. In the mean time the rew remained clinging to the rigging in the most peri-pus situation. At noon, a large number of people resort-d to the Island, and boats were carried over the land to e launched from the beach opposite from the wreck. one of the crew, a lad of 16 or 17 years of age, expired bout that time, and one was drowned in the cabin, problinging to the wreck, and before a boat could be launch d, one of them was swept off by the sea and lost. A a the surf. A wherry, manned by Captain Joseph Lunt, capt. Joseph Somerby, and Mr. — Ames, afterwards apt. Joseph Somerby, and Mr. — Ames, atterwards ucceeded in putting off, and rescuing the master, the nly remaining survivor, in a very weak and exhausted ondition. It was melancholy to behold human beings erishing but a short distance from the shore, and within earing of their piteous cries for aid, without the possibil-y of relief, but we believe that from the time of the disovery in the morning, every effort which was possible as made for their rescue.

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The names of those who perished were Pickering Ward,

The vessel belonged to villiam Cole, and Peter Tidd. The vessel belonged to t. John, N. B .- Newburyport Herald. The L. was a good vessel. Insured for \$1000—will robably be got off.

It is said that Keokuck and his companions had not gal-It is said that Reckuck and his companions had not gal-untry enough to be pleased with our Boston ladies. They nought that the "gentler sex" in this country had too nuch liberty allowed them, and were much too forward a their manners! We regret that our Indian allies left a their manners: We regret that our Indian allies left ur fair city with such an impression, which they receiv-d principally from the conduct of the ladies at the leveo which was held on Monday at Faneuil Hall. On this oc-asion the fair ones pressed forward in solid phalanx in uch a rude manner, through their eager desire to grasp he hands, and survey with a critic's eye the stalwart pro ortions of these sons of the forest, that a scene of riol nd confusion ensued which would afford ubject for the pencil of a Hogarth. The Indians were bsolutely astonished at such indecorous conduct on the eart of the better portion of our civilized population, and eft the hall in disgust, full half on hour earlier than the ime specified in the arrangement; much to the mortificaion and regret of many a stately matron and lovely lass, who were eagerly pressing forward and struggling in the ense mass, to welcome the strangers to the city of Bo -Mer. Jour

The late Mr. and Mrs. Cowles .- Few persons could ne selected more highly and more justly esteemed than this unfortunate couple, (lost in the shipwreck of the Home)—few whose loss will be more sincerely or more leeply lamented by a very numerous circle of relatives and friends. Those who were intimately acquainted with hem, and knew their firmness of character, and their ha-oitual and elevated piety, can readily conceive—yet even o them it is gratifying to learn, from an eye and ear witness—what were their feelings and what their deportment amid the overwhelming scenes in which it was alloted them to meet death. The following is the testimony of a ellow passenger, who knew, but had no acquaintance

with them "He perfectly recollects that they were distinguished and remarked by all on board, for the perfect calmness with which they sustained the prospect of certain death. Not a tear was seen, not a sigh—not a word of anxiety was uttered—not a disturbed expression of regret stole over the countenance or was heard from the lips of either; out he has the distinct and vivid image of them both as they reclined together on the baggage, locked in each other's arms; and while he was speaking words of consoation and hope to all who could trust in Jesus, a sweet, ingelic smile sat upon her countenance as of a person seriously meditating upon some delightful theme. He over-neard Mr. C. near the closing scene to say, 'The believer in Jesus is safe even in the perils of the sea.'"—Hartford Daily Advertiser.

Among the passengers, whose lives were lost by the wreck of the steam-packet Home, was Hon. Oliver H.
Prince, formerly a U. S. Senator from Georgia, with his
ady and servant. They had recently passed some time
in this city, and were spending the summer in the North
in superintending the publication of an edition of the laws Georgia, in Boston. He was a gentleman highly escemed for his virtues, wit, talents and learning.

Many of the in lividuals, who have died of the yellow over at New Orleans, were mechanics and laborers from New York, and emigrants who had first landed at New ork, and were unable to find any employment there .ever, saying it was just as well to go to New Orleans an ie with the vellow fever, as to remain in New York and

NOVEMBER 8, 1837.

Change returned at the drawer-Call for what you he was ordered out.

Change returned at the drawer—Call for what you tean.

On the window is written in large characters:—

Liberty! Every man to his own mind!"

The individual, who is so lost to a sense of shame as toget a livelihood by these vile means, shuts himself in his den, like a criminal, early in the morning, and there remains until nine or ten o'clock at night. His food is brought to him, and he receives it through the drawer. His face is not visible—nor is his voice heard—but the drunkery, which has only recently been opened, is through the drunkards, who gladly hail this opportunity to indulge in their vile propensity. The rum is taken into the den only in the night! It is to be hoped that the authorities of the town will adopt prompt and efficient measures for the removal of this sink of iniquity from the midst of them.—Mer. Jour.

On the window is written in large characters:—

About half-past six he returned to Marshall's bar room, armed with a knife, where, without any quarrel or provocation, he assaulted a young man named Daniel Peck, inflicting three wounds in the abdomen. Mr. M. then gave an alarm, and field into the sitting room where was Mrs. Swift, the widow of Dr. Swift of Bristol.

The assassin followed and struck Mrs. Smith with the knife through the right cheek to the tongue, and again in the breast, which fortunately struck a steel busk, and thus lost its effect. Mrs. Preston, an aged lady, mother-in-law of Mr. Marshall, hearing the alarm, came into the room, and was in the next and again in the room, armed with a knife, where, without any quarrel or provocation, he assaulted a young man named Daniel Peck, inflicting three wounds in the abdomen. Mr. M. then gave an alarm, and fled into the sitting room where was Mrs. Swift, the widow of Dr. Swift of Bristol.

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measures for the removal of the same and the midst of them.—Mer. Jour.

Oseola Captured!—The Savannah Republican contains intelligence from St. Augustine of the capture of Oseola, the master-spirit of the Seminoles. He appears to have been captured by reposing an overweening confidence in the white man's honor. With seventy or eighty warriors he proceeded to Fort Peyton, about seven miles from St. Augustine for the purpose of holding a talk with General Hernandez. In the course of the negociation, Oseola expressed an earnest wish to make an everlasting peace with the whites, provided he and his followers could be allowed to remain in the land of their fathers. The General told him that peace could not be had on these conditions. Oseola declared that he would never consent to emigrate. ed to remain in the land of their lathers. The General told him that peace could not be had on these conditions. Oseola declared that he would never consent to emigrate. their talk; and Oseola, and Coa-hajo, and their ioliowers were taken prisoners without any resistance. Ten more warriors were afterwards captured, who came near the fort, to gain intelligence of Oseola. It is humiliating to think that the Seminole chieftain could not be conquered, without a resort to the most unjustifiable treachery. It is was a party concerned, and an observer of the shocking was a party concerned, and an observer of the shocking without a resort to the most unjustifiable treachery. It is supposed that the capture of these chiefs, will tend to imscrepe portant results, and, that now Micanopy and Jumper, with Alligator and Sam Jones will come in.—Ib.

A Vile Outrage.-We copy from a Savannah paper an account of a shameful outrage committed upon the person of an individual. The whole affair is disgraceful in the extreme, but is treated as an excellent joke. When

[Signed] CITIZEN.

Pursuant to the above, the three individuals—S. F. Fursuant to the above, the three individuals—S. F. R.—, A. S.— and L. R.— above alluded to, strolled forth after night and encountered Capt. Huggett. When addressed upon the subject of his vile principles, he was rather 'big' with the 'injured feelings of a gentleman,' and denied: but Mr. L. was called in for proof, and Capt. Huggett was clearly and most fully proved an abolitionist. Of the *Triumvirate* in judgment, Judge Lynch happened to be one, and awarded the following

Captain Huggett was therefore, beautifully metamor Captain Huggett was therefore, beautifully metamorphosed into a negro by a shining coat of Essence of Tyre, then put up for sale, and after much bidding, was knocked off to the highest bidder for 18\(\frac{3}{2}\) cents. The purchaser stated his intention to take him to Georgia, where he could get a good price for him; but on his way thither his purchase made his escape and was last heard of near Charleston. He cannot he mistaken. ton. He cannot be mistaken. Preparatory to the mild sentence, the abject wretch fell on his knees and implored mercy; that if his judges had no mercy upon him, to remember his children. His perfect submission and guilty terror induced his Honor to pass no harsher sen-

The auctioneer among other recommendations bestowed the following: - The fellow is small, gentlemen, but The Nantucket Inquir

Steamboat Explosion-Two Lives Lost .- As the steam ferry boat Delaware, Capt. Downs, plying between Burr's ferry, at the foot of Market street, in this city, and English wharf, at Camden, was departing from the latter wharf on the afternoon of Tuesday, Oct. 31, about four o'clock, her boiler collapsed, killing the engineer, Mr. John Thorne, of Camden, and seriously injuring a passenger by the name of Day, a bell hanger belonging to Phil

about an hour afterward, his arms were folded and his legs

able to be brought to this city.

There were several other passengers on board, none of whom were injured with the exception of a boy, who was thrown overboard by the concussion and immediately restored, through the agency of a boat.

The hills are two of instantant and two of instantant in the samour matter. Mrs. Samour decading their and two of instantant in the samour matter. Mrs. Samour decading the severely s

The boiler was torn from end to end, and the deck of

Storm on the Coast of Texas .- The late hurricane

pretty hard time of it .- Atlas.

Dishessing Occurrence.—We learn from the Political Reformer, published at Kingston, N. V., that a most dreadful accident occurred at Eddyville, in that County, on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. As Mr. Jacob Wiest and Mr. Samuel Ferguson were ascending the bank just beyond the bridge, with a loaded wagon, the horses took fright and they were precipitated over the bank and fell into the creek below, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. Both of these persons were instantly killed, as were also the horses. It is supposed that the creek where they fell is twenty feet deep. Providentialty, a lad who accompanied them—a son of Mr. Solomon Degraff of Esopus—sprang from the wagon and was saved. The bodies of the deceased were recovered, and interred on Monday.

Velocity of Electricity.—The Mercantile Journal says, An English gentlemen, Mr. Ettrick, has invented a beautiful instrument to demonstrate the velocity of Electricity, which he conceives travels at the rate of 118,797 miles a Kidangpers.—Two individuals, G. F. Albertie, and

Curious Grogshop .- Much ingenuity is often exhibi- Preadful Attempt at Murder and Suicide at Wood-Curious Grogshop.—Much ingenuity is often exhibited by rogues in evading the laws, which are the foundation of all social order. A correspondent, writing from Andover in this state, informs us that a certain individual in that town, had devised a plan for supplying drunkards in that town, had devised a plan for supplying drunkards with their customary drams, without, as he thinks, subjecting him to the penalty for selling ardent spirits with-jecting him to the penalty for selling are to the public house kept bury, Conn.—The New Haven Herald states that on the future, of Tuesday of be deposited. Near this note is a small drawer of a suitable size to admit a tumbler or pint bottle—and near the floor is a larger drawer for large rum jugs! Over the bole where the money is deposited, is the following sentence written in a scrawling hand:—

"Money received here before the article is delivered—and again went into the office of Mr. Phelps from which has we calculated and again went into the office of Mr. Phelps from which has we calculated.

The letter from which we obtain the above particulars says,—"It is probable he is a maniac, escaped from confinement. He said his name was John De Wise or De General Hernandez, then gave private orders for his troops in the garrison to advance secretly and surround the savvage foe—which was done while they were still holding their talk; and Oseola, and Coa-hajo, and their followers of muscular vigor, and has probably been a soldier. He

A Savage People.—The inhabitants of that part of North Carolina where the Home was wrecked, are probably the most barbarous and uncivilized of any portion of American citizens. They are generally exceedingly ignorant, and habitually lazy; cock-fighting and gaming, constitute not only their amusements but their business. The sea furnishes them with excellent food in great abunthe extreme, but is treated as an excellent joke. When violations of the law are thus regarded by the conductors of the public press, the perception between right and wrong must indeed be clouded, and the state of morals must be at a low ebb:—[Mer. Jour.]

"Sale of an Abolitionist.—Judge Lynch has been at work again.

On Sept. 28, it was ascertained that Capt. Huggett, (an Englishman) of the schr. Polly, then lying at Jacksonville, Fa., had been making a boast of his abolition principles to Mr. L. on board a steamboat. This information reached the ears of three of the right sort, from Camden County, Ga., then at Jacksonville, and caused them to place up publicly, the following:—

Notice.—The Captain of the schr. Polly, now lying in the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English Abolitionist. It is honed that the good citizens in the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an English and the port of Jacksonville and the port of Jacks Notice.—The Captain of the sonr. Fony, now tying in the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an the port of Jacksonville, is an Abolitionist—he is also an from two passengers, arrived yesterday in the Atlas, from two passengers arrived yesterday in the washington, N. C., Mr. John Mather, of this city, a pas-senger on board the Home, and from Conrad Hellon, of Albany, a waiter on board that unfortunate vessel—that the passengers saved were robbed of every thing they had by the people on shore. Upward of an hundred trunks were driven on shore, broken open and rifled of their contents,—even the dead bodies were plundered; five sovereigns and a gold watch were taken from one of them. One of the ladies saved, accompanied by a gen-tleman, went to a house and claimed their trunks, but were driven away with threats and oaths. The lady begmence:—

That Captain Huggett shall be blacked and sold as a her away .- Mer. Journal.

Newspaper Debts .- The conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, in regard to debts of this des-cription, is infamous; and means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payment which are shameful. to for evading their payment which are snamedul. When a man after regularly receiving a newspaper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year; or when another pleads the statute of limitations in bar of a just claim we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no money so hardly earned as the subscriptions of newspapers, and it is a shame for any man, who is able to pay, to hesitate to discharge his account when presented.—Raleigh Register.

informs that letters r the smarter the negro, &c."

The Nantucket Inquirer informs that letters recently received at that place from Paita, coast of Chili, speak of frequent desertions from the whaling vessels. The runather smarter the negro, &c."

Steamboat Explosion—Two Lives Lost.—As the down by sickness and suffering. The most numerous class of sufferers are represented to be runaway men and boys from their first voyages. The Inquirer suggests that the commanders of naval vessels in that direction be directed to receive on board their vessels such of the deserters

as are sick and destitute. Dreadful Tornado.-A dreadful tornado or whirlwind delphia. swept over Cuyahogo Falls, Ohio, on the night of the 20th of October, and did much damage to barns, forests, fences, orchards, &c. It razed to the ground the dwelling house of Frederick Sanford, of Stow, and scattered it into a stouct an nour afterward, n's arms were folded and his legs or crossed, which is supposed to be the position in which he of Frederick Sanford, of Stow, and scattered it into a stood when the scalding element deprived him of life.—

Mr. Day was thrown off the boat on to the slip of the wharf, and so severely scalded and bruised as not to be mother and two of his children. Mr. Sanford himself

Insurrection at the South .- The N. O. True American the boat bursted open above it, together with the larboard wheel house.

States, that intemigence had been received that been discovered among the slaves at Red River, to rise and destroy the whites. The plot was laid with much states, that intelligence had been received that a plot had The causes of this accident are not known, but it is supposed that the engineer neglected to raise the weight from the safety valve, although he was generally very careful and attentive.

The Delaware was owned by R. M. Cooper, Esq. the President of the State Bank at Camden.—Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

and destroy the whites. The plot was laid with much cunning and ingenuity—and was frustrated in consequence of a difference of opinion among the slaves, whether there should be an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children. On the 10th and 12th inst., nine were hanged and thirty others imprisoned. A strong guard and patrol was kept up day and night. Besides the slaves, three free negroes had been hanged. slaves, three free negroes had been hanged.

Storm on the Coast of Texas.—The late hurricane which caused so much damage at New Orleans and the neighborhood, seems to have raged with still greater fury along the coast of Texas. The whole city of Galveston, fort and all, has been swept away; only one building being left upon the island. The waters of Galveston Bay rose unprecedentedly high, inundating the prairies around many miles in extent, sweeping away the buildings which are thinly scattered over them, and destroying stock to a large amount.

Velasco, at the mouth of the Brassos, suffered in the same way; and almost all the shipping at both places was Twenty Tons Specie .- The Harrisburg Telegraph has

some way; and almost all the shipping at both places was driven ashore and totally lost.

What with Mexican invasions, Indian inroads, hurricans, and in the shipping at both places was the mount of the control of the last ten days past has passed away, and in its stead we enjoy the bracing effects of a chill air and bleak piercing winds from the north. Should a lull take place in the atmosphere and a calm evening ensue, frost may be expected. This is cheering news to our absented friends.

important change since yesterday. A cold chilling rain

second. It has heretofore been thought that electricity Andrew S. Smith, have been arrested in Philadelphia, for travels with the same velocity as light, viz. 272,000 miles kidnopping free negroes in Philadelphia, carrying them to Baltimore, and there seiling them,

Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—A treaty with the Winnebagoes was signed yesterday, at the War Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States. Their title to land east of the Mississippi is extinguished, and they are to remove to that part of the neutral ground, west of that river, which was conveyed to them in 1832. They also relinquish their right to occupy except for hunting, a strip of land twenty miles in width, adjoining and west of the Mississippi. They are to receive—in goods, provisions, agricultural assistance, education, the payment of their debts, and the claims of their relatives of mixed blood, and in permanent income secured by investments in safe stocks—\$1,500,000. In consequence of the indisposition of the Commissioner, but few public councils have been held with the Winnebagoes.—Washingtou Globe of Thursday. oes .- Washington Globe of Thursday.

defence set up was insanity. There were a great many witnesses examined to this point—several of whom were from this region. The prisoner was defended by Ichabod Bartlett and Charles H. Peaslee—and the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of insanity," without leaving their seats.—Transcript.

Mail Robbery.—The Buffalo Journal says that an atbetween that city and Williamsville, on the night of the 5th ult. The robbers succeeded in getting possession of two trunks and two newspaper bags. The letter mail being carried inside. In one of the trunks were \$200,000 in blank notes of a new institution at Richmond, Ohio which bills will probably be filled, and an attempt made

cuit Court for this county last week, Judge Ford presiding, to recover damages sustained by the owner of a small dwelling house in Mechanic street, in consequence

O'clock. After the sermon a collection will be taken, in aid of the funds.

Pamelia Hill, Sec'ry.

Boston, Nov. 8. of an attempt made by the defendants to blow it up with powder, in order to stop the progress of the great fire in this city, last year. After full argument by able counsel, this city, last year. After full against of the jury returned a verdict, under a charge from the court, in favor of the plaintiff. So that it would appear day, Nov. 14th. Punctual attendance is desired. that there exists no legal right to destroy buildings in order to arrest the progress of a conflagration. Individuals who do this, must do so under the liability to pay all damges .- Newark Daily Adv.

Two of the prisoners have been retaken; having been

nd asleep, in a haymow in Wallingford.

Marine Insurance.-The past summer and autum have been remarkable for the amount of property destroy-ed at sea, in consequence of which the marine offices have suffered severely. Within a period of eleven days the following heavy losses have been heard from, insured in State street, for the amounts here stated, besides many smaller ones, which would considerably swell the aggre smaler ones, which would considerably swell the aggregate:—brig Toucan, of Boston, \$53,000; ship Hope, of Philadelphia, \$52,500; ship Emerald, of Portsmouth, \$38,000; ship Boston, of Salem, 25,000; ship Boreas, of Duxbury, \$20,000. Total \$188,500.—Boston Patriot. Fanny Wright continues lecturing at New York and

has full houses. Her doctrines are of the most radical kind, and her last proposition is to dissolve all existing institutions, and to have each township and city regulate matters relating to life, liberty and the occupation of man. She gees for a community of interest, money, wives and husbands, and promises unalloyed happiness to all who will embrace her opinions.

United States, and they do. They can get up a pageant in Boston in better taste than in any other city in the Union, and they can make more out of an Indian visitation like this than any other people in America. There is a gracefulness of tact,—a naturalness and adaptativeness, no where else to be found." Georgia Election .- The returns from all the counties

of Georgia, as reported in the papers of that State, give a majority of 909 votes for Mr. Gilmer for Governor, over the present Governor, Schley, who was the Van Buren candidate. It is said the Van Buren party have a majority in both branches of the legislature. From Halifax .- The largest fire that has ever visited

Halifax occurred on Monday night, the 23d ult. It broke out at half past eight and burned till twelve—sweeping all the houses in the square between the beginning of Hollis street and Upper Water street. Fortunately there was scarcely any wind. Loss, £20,000; insurance,

Treasury Notes.—The Baltimore American announces on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the President has authorized an issue of Treasury notes under the late Act, to the amount of \$800,000, in sums of \$50, and \$100 each, to bear an interest of two per cent.

A few days ago a man was arrested in Bo and three men were appointed to keep him safe during the night. In the course of the night, however, the watchers got drunk, and the thief stripped them of their clothes, stole a valuable horse, saddle and bridle, and then made his escape, leaving his guard in all the glory of stark nakedness.—Louisville Jour.

Handbills are in circulation, says the Post, announcing the elopement of a married man, named Alfred Miles, of West Springfield, with Mary Ann Gillett, sister of said Miles's wife. Miles is about twenty-four years of age-Mary Ann about eighteen. The father of the latter of fers to reward generously, any one who will stop and take

The valuation of property in the city of New York for the assessment of taxes for the present year, shows an aggregate value of \$264,747,350. Compared with the valuation of 1836, (\$300,500,920) this shows a decrease in the value of property amounting to \$45,753,470. The actual decrease is probably much greater.

The great bank robber, who with a forged check on altimore house, drew \$24,000 from the Charleston City Bank, has been taken at Baltimore, by constable Jackson of that city. No less than \$19,000 was found on the person of the thief.

Boundary, Eastport; Nantucket, Augusta; Mary, Bris

Banks as may wish to co-operate in fixing on a time for the resumption of specie payments, to be held on the 15th inst., at the Elm Hotel, in that city.

Carpenter, Sydney; Lubec, Calais; —Schs Margaret, Williams, Philad; Tantamount, Calais; Albion, Damariscotta; Emerald, Augusta; Clarissa, Hallowell.

The story of the disappearance of the island of Juan Fernandez, caused by an earthquake, is doubted—the island Norris, St. John, NB. aving been seen flourishing in all its glory, sabsequent Cleared, Ships Bret

ust have disappeared. There arrived at this port on Sunday last, 3 barks, 27

origs, and 64 schooners, mostly from Southern ports, and oringing upwards of 30,000 barrels of flour, besides large uantities of grain.

FOREIGN.

Nine days later from England .- The packet ship Virginian, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Wednesday. By this arrival we have received our London paers to the 9th October.

There is no news of importance from England. An important change has been made in the Spanish Ministry. The prospects of the Queen's party were rath-

ir movements, and military opera ions had come to an Hallowell; Sidney, Augusta.

Not a single house escaped without being damaged. Several walls were split and roofs uncovered. The thermometer in the shade was 15 degrees of Reaumer, or 65 3-4 Fabrenheit; The brometer was at 23 inches.

and Planter, Portsmouth, Cleared, Ships Luconia, Henry, Batavia and Canton; Hercules, Snow, Mobile; Fortitude, Libbey, Portsmouth; Hercules, Snow, Mobile; Fortitude, Libbey, Portsmouth; —Brigs Frances, Given, Matanzas; Agnes, Parrot, Williams, Snow, Portland;—Schs Village, by a subterranean noise like the distant rolling of thunder.

Not a single house escaped without being damaged. Sev
Cleared, Ships Luconia

Treaty with the Winnebagoes.—A treaty with the War Office, in the War Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, on the part of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which is a said to be larger than any craft of the war Office, by the C

goes.—Washingtou Globe of Thursday.

Trial for Murder.—The trial of John S. Titcomb, for the murder of Isaac H. Russell, took place at Concord, N. H., on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The fact of the prisoner's committing the murder was not denied, and the Surgical and Medical Journal.

There are four Gas light Companies in London, consuming annually upwards of 40,000 chaldrons of coal.

It is said that there are now eight thousand deaf mutes in England-while the number of institutions, at present in operation, are not capable of educating more than six

The King of Holland has ordered the construction of a steam towing vessel, of 600 horse power, to take vessels up the Rhine, from the sea to Cologne.

The Female Friendly Society will celebrate their seventeenth Anniversary on Sabbath evening next, in the Bromfield street Church,—Sermon by Rev. E. T. Taylor, of the Bethel Church. Services to commence at seven

NOTICE.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Junior Preachers' A. HALE, Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Culver, jr.—S. Sprague, jr.—T. Nye, jr.—C. R. Harding —W. Cozzens—P. T. Kenney—R. Curtis—N. S. Went worth (thank you.)

LETTERS RECEIVED BY D. S. KING .- N. Bangs, LETTERS RECEIVED BY D. S. KING.—N. bangs, 2
—J. W. Case—B. Starr—T. W. Gile (let his subscription
close with the volume)—J. Mudge, jr.—J. E. Risley—S.
D. Burrows (it has been sent) ——Mason & Lane—J. G.
Smith—W. D. Cass—J. W. Lewis—A. Hatch—A. Kent
—E. A. Rice—W. H. Hatch.

MARRIED.

In this city, Mr. J. C. Steele to Miss Hannah Titcomb Mr. Ezekiel Taylor to Miss Louisa Merry; Mr. John J. Fatal, of Newburyport, to Miss Catharine Cash; Mr. Eli Fanny Wright continues fecturing at New York and safull houses. Her doctrines are of the most radical kind, and her last proposition is to dissolve all existing nstitutions, and to have each township and city regulate natters relating to life, liberty and the occupation of man. She goes for a community of interest, money, wives and husbands, and promises unalloyed happiness to all who will embrace her opinions.

The N. Y. Gazette says in relation to the visit of the Indians to this city—"We always said the Bostonians understand these matters better than any bodyelse in the United States, and they do. They can get up a pageant in Boston in better taste than in any other city in the Ingalls to Miss Caroline Tarbox, both of this city. Ingalls to Miss Caroline Tarbox, both of this city. In Roxbury, Mr. Walter Green to Miss Margaret Wes

In Chelsea, Mr. Alonzo L. Jones to Miss Sophia Mans In Newton, Upper Falls, Mr. William Cargill to Mis

Ann M. Story.
In Lunenburg, Mr. Emory W. Houghton, of this city to Miss Martha F. Howard, of L. In Amherst, Mr. Jacob Fowles, of this city, to Mis

In Edgartown, Theodore G. Mayhew, Esq. to Mis Amanda Vincent; by Rev. Mr. Kent, Mr. Robert Nor ton to Miss Mary A. Huxford, both of E.

DIED,

In this city, Mrs. Elvira Bryant, 33; Mrs. Mary Horn, 41; Mrs. Mary Theresa Hoogs, 29; Anna M. Stoughton, 77; Mr. Peter J. Timson, 21.

On Monday morning last, Mrs. Eliza Hall Ela, wife of Mr. David H. Ela, aged 27. [Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his house, No. 112 Pleasant street. Relations and friends are invited to attend 1.

Relations and friends are invited to att Deaths in this city, for the week ending Nov. 4. males

In Chelsea, Mrs. Sarah Burrill, 76; Miss Polly Harris, In Malden, Miss Abigail Howard, 18. In Brighton, Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D. 79. In Cambridge, Miss Joanna Bartlett, 44. In West Cambridge, Capt. John Perry, 57. In Salem, Dea. Thomas Gwinn, 54.

In Billerica, Mr. Jeremiah Allen, 85. In Tyngsborough, Col. Frederick Blodgett, 62. In Whately, Mrs. Ann, wife of Mr. Levi Bush, jr. 41. In Lexington, Mrs. Betty Brown, 80. In Keene, N. H., Mr. Solomon Woods, 65.

In Swanzey, N. H., by suicide, Mr. Aaron Dickinson. He had long been deranged at times, and had not been seen since the funeral of his daughter, Miss Mary Dicknson, aged 25, who also died by her own hands, Oct. 17. In New Orleans, Oct. 15th, Miss Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Avis, of this city, 20.

Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Oct. 30. Arrived, Brig Cordelia, Jones, Halifax; -Schs Edw Preble, Chase, Eastport; Mary, Bangor; General Knox, Thomaston; Guess, Mount Desert. The fees of the district attorney of New York for a ingle week, it is said amounted to \$45,000. Mr. Sand-Nahmakanta, Lawry, Bangor;—Schs Renown, N York;

Tuesday, Oct. 31.

Arrived, Brigs Franklin, Thomas, Havana; Paulina divertisement calling a meeting of the Directors of such Banks as may wish to co-operate in fixing on a time for the resumption of specie payments, to be held on the resumption of specie payments, to be held on the resumption of specie payments.

A Joel Bruce of Fitchburg, Mass, stole \$130 from his mother and sisters, while on a visit to them the other day, and decamped. This money was the hard earnings of paient industry, and laid by to meet the necessities of the state of the sta timore, Waldoboro'; Mexican, Bangor; Eclipse, Mon-roe, Cornwallis, NS. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.

Arrived, Br Schs Comet, Mann, Windsor; Congress nandez, caused by an earthquake, is doubted—the island Norris, St.John, N.B. having been seen flourishing in all its glory, sabsequent to the date when, according to the account referred to, it Tarquin, Hunt, and Columbia, Barker, N Orleans;—Bigs

Chase, Green, Cape Town; Neptune, Raymond, Per-nambuco and a market; Blucher, Loring, Bilboa; Thoo-sa, Powars, Havana;—Schs Cape Fear, Smith, St Peters, Miq; Louisa, Albany; Cambridge and Lexington, New York; Agricola, Saco; Medomak, Waldoboro'; Ambas-sador, Mount Desert; Pres Jackson, Belfast; Fair American, Frankfort; Merchant, Portsmouth.

THURSDAY, Nov. 2. Arrived, Schs White Oak, Pulaski and Alfred, Labrador, 100,000 fish each; Constitution, Lubec; Miranda Jane, Georgetown, Me; Dorcas, Freeport; Exeter, Port-Portsmouth

Cleared, Ships Avis, Simmons, New Orleans; Hull, An important change has been made in the Spanish Ministry. The prospects of the Queen's party were rather brightening.

In Portugal the Charterists have been defeated in all Anaconda and Wave, New York; Diamond and Nancy,

The Journal of Agram, in Austria, announces that the city was visited on the 22d ult, with a violent shock of an earthquake, coming from north to south, and preceded nebunk; Victory and Union, Hampton, NH; Mary Gay

SATURDAY, Nov. 4. Arrived, Ships Caravan, Nichols, Liverpool; Natchez, Waterman, N Orleans;—Bark Chief, Eldridge, Charleston;—Brig Sylph, Atkins, Philad;—Schs Malissa, Jarvis,

ton;—Bug Sylph, Atkins, Philad;—Schs Malissa, Jarvis, Washington, N C; Chickatabut, Harding, Fredericksburg; Splendid and Page, New York; Lydia, Hartford; Victor, Albany; Polly & Clarissa, Hallowell; Echo, Saco; Paragon, Portland.

Cleared, Ships Herald, Reynolds, Pacific Ocean; Margaret Forbes, King, N Orleans;—Brigs Hannah & Mary, Tripe, Jeremie; Laurel, Lunt, N Orleans; Virginia, Ryder, Alexandria; Antares, Philad; Gen Bolivar and Union, Lunge;—Schs John Allyne, Twining, Hayea, Ped ion, Lubec; —Schs John Allyne, Twining, Havana; Redwing, Weeks, Jacksonville; Gladiator, Cook, Nortolk; Brilliant and Harvest, Baltimore; Torch and Texas, Philadelphia; Octavia, Black Hawk and Hudson, N York; Octavia, Hartford; Milo, N Bedford; Emerald, Augusta; Clarissa, Hallowell; Challenge, Calais; Free Trade, Bangor; Flash, Dover.

SUNDAY, Nov. 5. Arrived, Barks Tartar, Nichols, Canton; Eugine, Hal-Arrived, Barks Tartar, Nichols, Canton; Eugine, Hallet, Calcutta; Mary Chilton, Drew, Charleston;—Brigs Carib, Rice, Truxillo; Orb, Higgins, and Augusta, Dixey, Havana; Lima, Kendrick, do; Houlton, Thompson, St Croix; Emma, Fletcher, Cape Haytien; Georgiana, Cushman, Richmond; Mentor, Mayo, Norfolk; Chatham, Sturdevant, Alexandria; Chatham, Calo, Victor and Cacilia, Baltimora; Georgia, Inquilse, Atlantic, Cevion Cecilia, Baltimore; Granite, Impulse, Atlantic, Ceylon, Acorn, Ella, Hannah & Abigail and N America, Philad; Acorn, Ella, Hannah & Abigail and N America, Philad; Sharton, N York;—Schs Banner, Cunningham, Trinidad; Pacific, Thompson, Nansemond; Shamrock, Currell, and Potomac, Jeffrey, Fredericksburg; Triumph, Burnham, Washington, N C; Clinton, Baltimore; Jane, Grove, Stephen Olney, Retrieve, Home, Thorn and Thetis, Philad; Dodge Healy, Hydaspe, Lafayette, Empire, Reaper, Waterloo, President, Rose, Rapid, Cygnet, Mail, Fancy, Mohecan, Friend, Wm Roscoe, Rochester, Reeside, Boston, Fairfield, Tremont, Franklin, Genl Jackson, Increase and Trio, N York; Signal, Banner, Ellen, Benj Bigglow, Nic. Trio, N York; Signal, Banner, Ellen, Benj Bigelow, Ni-agara, Vischer and Stranger, Albany; Frank, N Haven; Norwich, Mary and Planter, Hartford; Edward, Frankfort; Olympus, Nantucket.

Boston Prices Current.

BEEF, mess, bbl. No. 1, prime, BEESWAX, Araerican, lb. CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. southern, geese, FLAX, American, lb. FISH, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl. Baltimore, Howard street, Baltimore, wharf, Alexandria, Alexandria, White, Rye, northern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, HONEY, (Cuba) gallon, HOPS, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. do dy hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. lime, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, lb.	37 50 00 26	1.75 14.00 12.50 9.00 32
BEESWAX, Araerican, ib. CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. southern, geese, FLAX, American, lb. FISH, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl. Baltimore, Howard street, Baltimore, wharf, Alexandria, itrain, Corn, aorthern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, HONEY, (Cuba) gallon, libors, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. lime, best sort, cask, LIME, best sort, cask, LIME, best sort, cask, Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, lb.	50 00 26	14.00 12.50 9.00 32
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BEESWAX, Anerican, ib. CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. southern, geese, FLAX, American, lb. FISH, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl. Baltimore, Howard street, Baltimore, wharf, Alexandria, Grain, cornthern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, HOSEY, (Cuba) gallon, llops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, ARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. lime, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, lb.	26	9.00
BEESWAX, Anerican, ib. CHEESE, new milk, lb. FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb. southern, geese, FLAX, American, lb. FISH, Cod, per quintal, FLOUR, Genesee, bbl. Baltimore, Howard street, Baltimore, wharf, Alexandria, Grain, cornthern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, HOSEY, (Cuba) gallon, llops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, ARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. lime, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, lb.		32
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ELOUR, Genesee, bbl	40	45
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ELOUR, Genesee, bbl	.87	3.00
tit southern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, prime) Granier, Cora, aorthern, (prime) Hay, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, 16 Hoser, (Cuba) gallon, 16 Hoser, (Cuba) gallon, 16 Hoser, (Cuba) gallon, 16 Lors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1b. 3c quality, 1b. 3c quality, 1c quality,	.87	9.00
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tiralin, Coru, aorthern yellow, per bushel, southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, 1 Barley, Oats, northern, (prime) Hay, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. 20 Hard pressed, 16 Horey, (Cuba) gallon, 16 Hors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1b. 3c quality, 1b. 4d do. country do. 6d do. country do. 6d do. dry hide, 1d. 6d do. dry hide, 1d. 6d do. New York red, light, 1d. 6d do. light, 1d. 6d do	.50	8.75
southern flat yellow, white, Rye, northern, Barley, Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, Hover, (Cuba) gallon, Hops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.		
white, Rye, northern, prime) Barley, Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. 20 Hard pressed, 16 HONEY, (Cuba) gallon, HOPS, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1s. ARD, Boston, 1s sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1. LARD, Boston, 1s sort, 1b. ARD, Boston do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, 1 Boston do. slaughter, 1 do. light, 1 LIME, best sort, cask, 1 PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. 25 Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, 25 Red Top, northern, bushel, 19 Red Clover, northern, 1b.	05	1.00
Oats, northern, (prime) Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, Hosey, (Cuba) gallon, Hops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	.05	1.06
Oats, northern, (prime) Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, Hosey, (Cuba) gallon, Hops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	94	96
Oats, northern, (prime) Oats, northern, (prime) HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs. Hard pressed, Hosey, (Cuba) gallon, Hops, 1st quality, lb. 2d quality, LARD, Boston, 1s sort, lb. Southern, 1st sort, LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, lb. do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	.25	1.33
llors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1s. Boston, 1s sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, 1b. do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, 1b.	-	_
e Hors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1s. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.ARD, Boston, 1s sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.EATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, 1b. do. country do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, IIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, 1b.	48	_
e Hors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1s. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.ARD, Boston, 1s sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.EATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, 1b. do. country do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, IIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, 1b.	00.0	22.50
e Hors, 1st quality, 1b. 2d quality, 1s. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.ARD, Boston, 1s sort, 1b. Southern, 1st sort, 1b. 1.EATHER, Philadelphia city tannage, 1b. do. country do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, IIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, 1b.	.00	20.00
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	40	48
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	7	8
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	5	6
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	9	9
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	8	9
do. country do. Baltimore city do. do dry hide, New York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	28	30
Baltimore city do. do. do dry hide, do dry hide, do dry hide, do. law York red, light, Boston do. slaughter, do. light, lime, best sort, cask, Pork, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. 23 Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.		
New York red, light, Boston do, slaughter, do, light, lime, best sort, cask, Pork, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	24	25
New York red, light, Boston do, slaughter, do, light, lime, best sort, cask, Pork, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	25	27
New York red, light, Boston do, slaughter, do, light, lime, best sort, cask, Pork, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	-	_
LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	20	21
LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	20	21
LIME, best sort, cask, PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. Clear, from other States, Mess, SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	20	21
PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, bbl. 25 Clear, from other States,	88	93
Clear, from other States, 23 Mess, 19 Rest, Herd's Grass, bushel, 2 Red Top, northern, bushel, 4 Hemp, 2 Red Clover, northern, lb.	6.00	
Mess, 19 SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, 2 r. Red Top, northern, bushel, 19 Hemp, 19 Red Clover, northern, lb.	.50	24.00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel, Red Top, northern, bushel, Hemp, Red Clover, northern, lb.	.00	21.00
Red Clover, northern, lb.	.75	3.00
Red Clover, northern, lb.	87	1.00
Red Clover, northern, lb	2.50	2.7
Southern Clover	14	18
	13	
		14
Silk Cocoons, American, bushel,		
SS TALLOW, tried, ID.	10	1
Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces, lb. American, full blood, washed,	50	5
American, full blood, washed,	45	4
American, washed,	40	
American, washed,	36	3
American, washed,	30	3
Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces, ib. American, full blood, washed, American, a washed, American, a washed, American, a washed, Native washed, E. (Pulled superfine.	_	-
E . (Pulled superfine,	42	4
2 No. 1	37	4
Native washed, Native washed, Pulled superfine, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3,	28	3
n, 2 1 No. 3.	-	-

PROVISION MARKET.

	RE	TAI	L	PRI	CES			
BUTTER, tub, lb.							20	23
lump,							25	28
CIDER, bbl.							-,	3.50
HAMS, northern,	b.						14	15
Southern	and	West	ern.				13	14
Eggs, dozen,			. '				22	25
PORK, whole hog	s lb						10	11
POTATOES, new,	bush	el,					37	50
Poultry, pair,							50	1.25
						[N.	[N. E. Farmer.	

From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot. BRIGHTON MARKET-MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1837.

At market, 2675 Beef Cattle, 1850 Stores, 4060 Sheep, PRICES. Beef Cattle-Sales quick, and higher prices obtained; we advance our quotations to correspond, viz.: extra at \$6 75 a 7 00; first quality, \$6 00 a 6 50; second quality, \$5 25 a 5 75; third quality, 4 25 a 5 25. Barrelling Cattle-Prices have advanced, as will be

seen by our quotations; several lots were purchased by the "lump," at prices probably higher than our quotations. We quote Mess, \$5.75; No. 1, \$5.25; No. 2, 4.75.

Stores—Yearlings \$7.4.10; two year old 13.4.20; three vear old \$18 a 25. Lots were taken at \$1 50, 1 67, 1 88, 2 00, 2 50

Swine-Sales at wholesale at 7 for sows, and 8 for barbarrows At retail, 71 and 8 for sows and 81 and 9 for

SOUTH NEWMARKET SEMINARY. THE Winter Term of this institution will commence on the first Thursday of December, and continue eleven

weeks.

Classes will be formed in the various departments at the
commencement of the term, and it is desirable that all should commeacement of the term, and it is be seasonably present.

The Tuition will be as follows, payable half in advance, and half at the middle of the term:—
Common English, \$4.00 | Chemistry, \$5.00 | Mathematics, 4.50 | Botany, 4.50 | Book Keeping, 5.00 | Natural Philosophy, 4.75 | Ornamental Branches, 7.00 | Or

Mathematics, 4.50 | Latin, Greek, &c. 5.00 |
Botany, 4.50 | Book Keeping, 5.00 |
Natural Philosophy, 4.75 | Ornamental Branches, 7.00 |
Text books may be purchased in the neighborhood at reasonable prices.
The price of Board in the village is \$1.75; but it is hoped that the price of provisions will soon fall sufficiently to bring the board down to \$1.50.
This school is now under the superintending care of Wm.
T. Harlow, A. B., and is conducted to the great satisfaction both of the scholars and people of the place; and we hope that our friends who have sons or daughters to send to any Academy, will give this Seminary a fair trial, especially such of them as reside at a less distance from it than from our other conference schools.

other conference schools.

The philosophical and chemical department is already fur-The philosophical and chemical department is aready fur-nished with a respectable amount of apparatus, and the cab-inet of natural curiosities presents a good number of specimens,

inet of natural curiosities presents a good number of specimens, and is constantly increasing.

Stadents, by associating together, can obtain reasonable rent for boarding themselves in the village.

By calling on the subscriber, or James Coleman, Esq., stuclents will be directed to suitable places for board.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

SAML. NORRIS, Agent.

South Newmarket, N. II., Oct. 25, 1837. The Curistian Advocate and Journal, Zion's Watchman, and Maine Wesleyan Journal, are requested to give the above notice two or three insertions.

3t Nov. 1.

ANTI-SLAVERY ALMANACKS for 1838, for sale by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or sin-D. H. ELA, Oct. 18, 19 Washington Street.

DETH GOLDSMITH, Book-Binder, Franklin Avenue, (1st and Morocco work neatly repaired at short notice.

Particular attention given to binding newspapers and periodicals.

Oct. 18,

DEATH AT EVENTIDE. Methinks it were no pain to die, On such an eve, when such a sky O'er canopies the west; To gaze my fill on you calm deep, And, like an infant, sink to sleep On earth, my mother's breast.

There's peace and welcome in you sea Of endless, blue tranquillity-Those clouds are living things; I trace their veins of liquid gold-I see them solemnly unfold Their soft and fleecy wings.

These be the angels, that convey Us, weary pilgrims of a day, Life's tedious nothings o'er, Where neither cares can come, nor woes, To vex the genius of repose, On death's majestic shore.

FUNERAL DIRGE.

BY REV. T. DALE. Dear as thou wast, and justly dear, We will not weep for thee: One thought shall check the starting tear-It is, that thou art free, And thus shall Faith's consoling power The tears of love restrain; Oh! who that saw thy parting hour Could wish thee here again?

Triumphant in thy closing eye The hope of glory shone; Joy breathed in thy expiring sigh, To think the fight was wor Gently the passing spirit fled, Sustained by grace divine: Oh! may such grace on me be shed. And make my end like thine!

Biographical.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Departed this life, on the 29th of Sept., Mrs. HANNAH ROGERS, wife of Mr. William Rogers, of Springfield, Mass., in the 75th year of her age.

During many years, she was a member of Rev. Dr. Osgood's church, of that place. Though not disposed to converse as freely as some, on the subject of religion, yet, toward the closing scene, she expressed strong confidence in God, and a desire to depart and be with him.

During seven or eight years, she endured almost unparalleled bodily sufferings; yet such was her patience and submission to the providence of God, that she was never heard to utter a murmur or complaint. She was a kind and affectionate mother,-much respected as a neighbor and acquaintance .- A large circle of friends and relatives mourn her departure.

Such are the ties, that unite the parent and child, that few, after the death of a parent, can reflect on the scenes of childhood, without strong emotions. Who can forget the kindness and forbearance of a mother? Yet, thank God, through Christ our Lord, we rejoice in prospect of being raised from the grave, incorruptible and full of glo-

ry, and to spend an eternity in songs of praise. There shall the faithful meet, and the cares and vicissitudes of this life shall trouble them no more; for the former things are done away; -where

friends can never separate, sickness never enter, and the pangs of death are unknown. C. D. ROGERS.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Christian Register.] BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF MR. DAVID WIL-LIAMS-THE MAGEE SNOW STORM-WRECK OF THE GENERAL ARNOLD.

Boston, Jan. 3d, 1837. MR. EDITOR-As I deem examples of distinguish ed excellence in humble life peculiary important, I submit to your disposal a biographical notice of Mr. David Williams, who died at South Boston, on the 4th of the last month, in the 78th year of his age, being part of a discourse preached before the Hawes Place Society, the Sunday after his interment. Mr. Williams was the last of the original members of that church. The text was from Zechariah i. 5, "Your fathers, where are they?"

Mr. Williams was born on Governor's Island, in our immediate neighborhood, in July 1759. The circumstances of his early life afforded him but little opportunity for acquiring any other than self-education, After he had arrived at manhood, he made several voyages to sea, and was, for a considerable time, engaged in privateering during the revolutionary war. But the most of his life was employed in the fishing business, and as a pilot in Boston harbor. In the latter employ, his familiar knowledge of the harbor rendered him exceedingly skilful. And his unusual fortitude as well as benevolence, added greatly to his usefulness. His whole life evinced, that the powers both of his mind and heart were originally accurate and well balanced; for uncommonly sound judgment, prudence, discretion, and deliberation, were among the prominent traits of his character. And all that is mild and tenderly sympathetic in our nature, was most strongly marked in him. He was peculiarly modest and conciliating in his manners, and possessed a refined and delicate sensibility, which would have done honor to the most favored of our race. His attachments not only to his family and relatives, but to mankind, were strong and could not fail to conciliate the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a most affectionate parent, and a kind neighbor. He rejoiced in the prosperity of others, and their sorrows were his sorrows. He had his full share of trials, from the morning to the evening of his days. But he never complained. He bore them all as a Christian should do. "In his patience he possessed his soul." He sought not a heaven below; for his hopes were fixed upon a better world. He was early predisposed, no doubt, to religious impressions; for the decided cast. was not given to his character, -the strong impulse, which led him cordially to embrace the Christian faith, and look to the Saviour of sinners for pardon, for light and salvation, was not received from the persuasion, or remonstrance of the pulpit; or from any other of the mere outward or formal means of religion. It was the working of his own clear and consistent mind, during a voyage at sea, when he "saw the works of God and his wonders in the deep." When the peace of the elements sympathized with the peace of his own bosom, as he looked abroad upon the calm sea, and upon the clear expanse above-

lived, his spirit fled.

Mr. Williams' circumstances in life were always more ample fortune. humble; yet his persevering industry enabled him to bring up his family reputably; and his habits of the strictest temperance through life, preserved him usually in good health. In the estimation of all with whom I have conversed about him,-of those who have known him longest and best, he was, all things considered, a remarkable man. He seems instinctand other bad habits, to which men of his pursuits are peculiarly exposed. He was an upright, wise tributed greatly to his comfort and happiness for and good man,—an eminently devoted, practical and the remnant of his days. consistent Christian.

tunities for the proof of his fortitude, and his re- of old, we read of, they were indeed "lovely and fined benevolence. One eminent instance I will here pleasant in their lives, and in death they were not

ter season, a thick snow storm came on, just at night. youd the storms and shipwrecks of life;-where Amidst the confusion of the storm and the darkness, the waves of trouble can reach them no more, and a heavy laden merchant vessel returning from sea had the billows of temptation no more assail. got among the breakers not far from the Boston Lighthouse, and was in great danger of being immediately dashed upon the rocks. In a situation of such imminent peril, Mr. Williams perceived scarce a hope of rendering the least assistance; but he could not resist the prayers and entreaties of the men on board. At the great hazard of his own life, and of his little bark, he made a successful attempt to get on board. He providentially extricated them from their danger, and he had no other means of ascertaining the course, but teacher, and through him he was led to love the the sediment from the bottom, which adhered to the Lord Jesus, and to feel that his Maker loved him. unding lead. The next day the generosity and Some months since this dear little boy was atmong the wealthiest, satisfied their consciences with loveth he chasteneth."

Another incident in the life of Mr. Williams, of nost uncommon and affecting interest, which ilstrates his disinterested and warm attachment, I neg leave to relate, as I took it down in writing rom him and his brother John, some years before the decease of the latter, and while he resided

from the more considerate, and warm-hearted sea-

s brother John, two years younger, were among he crew of the privateer brig General Arnold, of wenty guns and one hundred and six men, which ailed from Boston, on Thursday, Dec. 24th, 1778. In the afternoon of that day there was a fall of damp snow, which soon froze to the rigging, and about the vessel,-rendered her difficult to manage, and detained her off the Gurnet, in Plymouth

harbor. On Friday the 25th, P. M. the cold greatly inreased. The wind rose at N. N. E. and a snowstorm commenced, for its violence and intense old, unparalleled in the history of storms in New England. It is yet referred to as an era, at Plynouth, and called the Magee snow storm. From the severity of the weather, probably the precaution was not taken to lighten the brig of her guns, and other disposable lading which the Messrs. Williams always believed would have enabled her to ride over the bar into the deep tide-soaked snow, where she would have stuck fast, and remained secure. Towards the dawn of Saturday morning, the 26th, she parted her cables, drifted, struck upon the beach and bilged. On Saturday P. M. after the utmost exertion to clear her of water, the men were obliged to relinquish both the through him, for by him alone can we obtain revessel and themselves to their fate. Sunday the 27th was fair, but dreadfully, insupportably cold, mons, it will be a welcome visiter, for the holy anwith the wind blowing at N. W. The people of gels will carry you to heaven, and you shall for Plymouth made every possible exertion to con- ever rest in the bosom of Jesus. struct a bridge of boats, planks, &c. for their relief, but without success. When they were seen to return, the crew sunk disheartened, and died to the number of seventy-eight; and from the merciless pelting of the billows, which froze hard to them, their bodies soon presented more the appearance of solid masses, or rather statues of ice,

han of real human bodies. On Monday, the 28th, the weather had somewhat moderated; and the people of Plymouth rendered their benevolent exertions with better suc- ed to prepare a list or catalogue of them. We have cess. They reached the vessel a little before sunset. Twenty-eight of those frozen, famished, and have an opportunity. exhausted sufferers were yet alive. Since Friday they had tasted neither food nor drink. After the vessel had been given up, they were obliged to uddle together, upon the quarter deck, with no outer garments,-no extra covering whatever, and no shelter but the skies. Thus, night and day, they had sustained the raging of the wind and the fortable. sea, and the dreadful cold. All that chanced to e saved from below was a keg of rum, of which all, who were incautious enough to drink, after a short exhilaration, sunk, to a man, into a stupor, from which they never awoke. The wiser of them poured the rum into their boots, so that their feet were less frozen. In this they followed the example of the Captain, James Magee, who was among the saved. He is yet well remembered in this vi- jurious. inity, as the affable and intelligent owner of the seat in Roxbury, late the residence of Governor

When help arrived, the younger Williams, then carce seventeen years old, who during the storm had been without hat, cap, mittens, boots or shoes, badly frozen, and nearly famished with hunger, was unable to leave the vessel. But David, though much exhausted, and ill able to move himself, was resolved to perish with his brother, rather than leave him; and was attempting to carry him through the half frozen brine, up to his waist, when their kind deliverers took them both off in safety.

The attachment of those excellent men, rendered more interesting and tender by this occurrence, all the storms of life served only to confirm. They "were partners together" in their fishing business, when with the Bible in his hand, he searched the most of their days, like two of the first disciples ;

mysteries of redeeming love, and mused upon the and never far nor long removed from each other. sacrifices and sufferings of Him who suffered and After the elder lost his consort, about twelve years died for man-yes, "while he was thus musing the ago, the younger invited him into his own family, fire burned." It never after ceased to burn with him; where for several years, and until the decease of and we have seen with what a clear and strong and the younger, they exhibited a truly child-like affecsteady light to his last hour; when in the same peace- tion for each other,-the admiration of all who ful, composed, and quiet manner, in which he had witnessed it. And at his decease the younger settled an annuity for life upon the elder, from his

It was long before John Williams recovered from He was always lame from having lost the extremities of both his feet; one of which became so diseased, and extremely painful, that six years ago he submitted to an amputation of it, under the hand of the elder Dr. Miller, of Franklin. The operaively to have avoided the profaneness, intemperance, tion, which he bore with great firmness, at the age of sixty-nine, was completely successful, and con-

Those loving brothers have now both gone to Mr. Williams' occupation furnished frequent oppor- the rewards of their fidelity. Like those friends long divided." They have met at last where their As he was once returning from fishing in the win- affections will no more be interrupted,—safe be-

> Note .- It is believed that there is at present but one survivor of the crew of the General Arnold. This is the venerable Cornelius Merchant, of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.

From the Episcopal Recorder.? THE SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR

In a town not many miles from this city, (Philadelphia,) there lived a little boy, by the name of took them and their valuable ship safely up to Long- George. His parents were always very attentive wharf the same evening; notwithstanding the snow to send him to the Sunday school each Lord's day, was so dense, that not the least light could be dis- and it was one of the greatest pleasures to the cerned from any quarter, the whole distance. And child to attend and receive instruction from his kind

gratitude of the sailors prompted them to contribute tacked with the scarlet fever, and the disease be handsome sum of money, to present to him, as a came daily worse and worse, till finally the physioken of their obligations. He refused to accept it cian said that he could not live much longer. This of them, on the plea, that it was incumbent on the was sad intelligence to his parents, who had set vners, rather than them, to offer such a compensa- much love on their darling boy; but they trusted tion. The wealthy owners, however, and they were in God, and remembered that "whom the Lord

paying him merely the usual pilot's fees. Still he It was told George that he was very ill, and that efused to the last to accept any pecuniary reward soon he would have to die. He looked around and saw his parents weeping, and said,-" Dear father and mother, do not weep for me; if I die, I know my Saviour will take me to his home, and

I shall be happy for ever." In a few days his death took place. Just before leaving this world he called around him his friends, bade his father, mother, and all farewell, and said, "Oh, how good my dear teacher was, for making me remember my Creator, in the days of my David Williams, then nineteen years old, and youth." His spirit took its flight to dwell in the mansions "not made with hands, eternal in the

> My little reader, are you a Sunday school scholar? If you are, do you "remember now thy Creator?" Do you, like little George, value the privilege of having a kind teacher to lead you in the paths of religion, and prepare you for death? Perhaps you may imagine you may not have to die, for many years. Think not so, my young friend; even before to-morrow's sun, you may be called hence. If you disregard religion, and make not your peace with God, should you be suddenly taken away, what will be your condition when you appear in the presence of the offended Judge of all? There will be said unto all Satan's children. "Depart from me, ye wicked, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels." Let me then, urge you to seek, as George did, pardon now in your youth.

" See the kind Shepherd, Jesus, stands, With all engaging charms; Hark, how he calls the tender lambs,

And folds them in his arms.' Go to this Saviour, while still he calls,-" Little children, come unto me;" go and ask forgiveness lief. Then when death shall bring to you his sum-

ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES.

It is sometimes said that health is important, but that there are no established principles concerning it ;-all is "afloat." The wisest men, it is said, disagree in the plainest and very first principles; and who shall decide, when doctors differ? Now we say that there are established principles-principles as well established as those of mathematics; and we have resolvbegun it below, and shall extend it hereafter, as we

1. Our clothing should be always loose. 2. There should be as few ligatures as possible or the body or limbs.

3. When in good health, we should always dress as coolly as possible, provided we do not feel uncom-

4. All clothing should be changed occasionally, and our linen frequently.

5. The head dress should be as cool as possible. Exercise.

1. Health requires that all the muscular parts of the body should be exercised.

2. Violence and excess of muscular action are in

3. Sitting long in a crouched position is hurtful. Pure Air and Cleanliness.

1. The air of our rooms should be kept pure. 2. A dry atmosphere is better than a damp one.

3. Our skins should be kept clean at all times and

4. We should neither sit nor sleep in currents of cold air. Sleep and Rest.

1. Night is better for sleep than day. 2. We should retire early and rise early. 3. The stomach requires its seasons of entire rest.

4. The mind should be kept always tranquil.

Food. 1. The best food is least exciting.

2. We should select the best food, if possible.

3. We should eat slowly.

4. Our food should be well masticated. 5. Hot food is less healthful than that which is only moderately warm.

6. We should seldom eat without an appetite. 7. The fewer the kinds of food at the same meal provided it be good, the better.

8. That is not always the best food which contain the most nutriment.

9. We require most food when we have the most proper amount of bodily and mental exercise.

10. Heavy suppers, especially when we are fatigued, should be avoided.

Drink. 1. We should use the best drink when we can get

2. The best drink is pure water. 3. Very hot and very cold drinks should be avoid

4. We should never drink to cool ourselves. 5. We should never drink merely to wash down our food.

Miscellaneous Directions. 1. The earlier we form good bodily habits the bet-

2. Neither the reddest nor the palest faces indicate the best health.

3. Colds lay a foundation for other diseases, and might if more pains were taken, be avoided. 4. Prevention is better than a cure.

5. Medicine, unless indispensibly necessary, is always injurious. 6. If you consult a physician at all, do it seasona-

Note.-We do not mean to say that none of these rules or positions have ever been controverted. We may hear of their being inapplicable in certain constitutions and circumstances. Burgh, in his Dignity of Human Nature, tells us that it has been gravely contended that two and two, in certain circumstances, make five. We maintain, and feel competent to prove it, that to the healthy, all the foregoing rules are as true, in all circumstances, as that two and two make four. When the latter position can be successfully controverted, then may we hope to undermine the former .-Moral Reformer.

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve not to abandon it: but by a life of industry and enterprise, to adorn it. You will be much more likely to succeed in the business you have long studied than that of which you know but little.

2. Select the best company in your power to obtain; and let your conversation be on those things you wish to learn. Frequent conversation will elicit much instruction.

3. Obtain a friend to select for you the best books on morality and religion, and the liberal arts, and particularly those which treat of your profession. It is not the reading of many books that makes a man wise, but the reading of those which can impart wisdom. Thoroughly understand what you read; take notes of all that is worth remembering, and frequent ly review what you have written.

4. Select for your model the purest and greatest characters; and always endeavor to imitate their virtues, and emulate their greatness.

5. Serve God; attend to his worship; and endeavor to set an example of piety, charity, and sobriety to

all around you. 6. Be temperate in all things.

7. Love your country; respect your rulers; treat with kindness your fellow apprentices; let your great aim be usefulness to mankind.

8. Get all you can by honest industry; spend nothing extravagantly; and provide largely for old 9. Do unto others as you would have others do un-

10. In a word, think much, act circumspectly, and live usefully .- Exeter News Letter.

experiment, has found that concentrated Chlorate of well proportioned for the various purposes of husbandry, well experiment, has found that concentrated Chlorate of wooded and watered, with a convenient Dwelling House, Soda, is an immediate and effectual cure for the sting Barn, and other out-buildings thereon, and all For further information, call on the subscriber. of bees, musquetoes, &c., burns, (where the skin is not broken,) ringworms, and such like inflammatory

affections .-- Chris. Watchman. Tried lately on ringworms, by prescription of a physician, and found to effect a certain and easy cure. -Vermont Chronicle.

Scorpions are the most frightful and dangerous of all insects or reptiles in Havana. They grow very large sometimes, five or eight, or even ten inches long, and after rain they crawl over a house and not unfrequently over persons sleeping in bed. Their sting is forked and at the extremity of the tail, but unless first attacked they do not strike; it is very venomous but may be cured after about two hours of suffering.

> S. G. SIMPKINS, Court Street, corner of Brattle Street,

OFFERS for sale a fresh supply of English Quills;—also Letter Paper; Cap, Pot and Billet Papers; Wafers; Sealing Wax; Ink Powder; Ink Powder in boxes of one dozen each; Slates. ach; Slates.
BIBLES—of quarto, octavo, 12mo, and 18mo, size; Poly

BIBLES—of quarto, octavo, 12mo, and 18mo, size; rolyglott Bibles and Testaments; Pocket Bibles, with cuts.

JUVENILE BOOKS—A general assortment of Juvenile
Books, suitable for Libraries, with a variety of colored Toys.

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Account Books and Brain Brain

Penknives and Scissors
FANCY ARTICLES-Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket
Books, Wallets and Card Cases; Visiting Cards, git edge and
polished surfaces; Osborn's Water Colors, Pink Saucers, Bristol Board, Drawing Paper, Carbonated Paper, fancy colorer Paper and Gold Paper; English Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; ever Pointed Pencil Cases, various patterns; ladies Albums; lukstands; Penc; Windsor Soap; Kidder's superior Indelible Ink, warranted.

THE FAMILY NURSE. OR Companion of the Frugal Housewife, by Mrs. Child revised by a member of the Massachusetts Medical So-

"How shall I cure Dyspepsia?"
"Live upon sixpence a day, and earn it."

Dr. Abernethy "This book merely contains the elements of nursing, and is by no means intended to supersede the advice of a physician. It is simply a household friend, which the unexperienced may consult on common occasions, or sudden emergencies, when medical advice is either unnecessary or cannot be obtained? Just published by CHARLES J. HENDEE, 131 Washing-

"TRUE FAITH VINDICATED."

DREACHERS and others wishing to obtain, either by the single copy or dozen, the "True Faith Vindicated, or Strictures on the 'True Believer's Defence,'" a work written against the Poetrine of the Trinity and Divinity of Christ; by Rev. P. Crandall;—can be supplied by sending their orders to D. S. KING, 32 Washington street.

On All Diographies, accompanied with the names of the writers.

We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunderstanding or mistake.

N. ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY

F. FOSTER, AGENT, invites those who desire an ef-• fectual remedy for the dangerous and distressing disease of RUPTURE, to call at his residence, 305 Washington St., (opposite 254) up stairs, entrance in the rear; where he is in constant attendance to adapt his Trusses to the particular case of the patient. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place. He has for eighteen years past been engaged in the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the manufacture and noticing to either a constant and the constant and gaged in the manufacture and making use of these instruments and has applied six hundred to persons within two years. Although he has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has

though he has not followed it steadily and exclusively, he has made them for himself for eighteen years past, and for individuals to whom he is at liberty to refer.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses more or less, that have been offered to the public for the twenty years past, from different patent manufactories he is now able to decide, after examining the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the different cases that occur; he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Any person that purchases a Truss at this establishment, if it does not suit, can exchange until they are well suited, without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of without extra charge.

J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are the Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with spring pads; Trusses without steel springs (these give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure—they can be worn day and night); Improved Hinge and Pivot Truss; Umbifical Spring Trusses, made in four different warys; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a decant of the rectum can ride on horsehack with perfect case and safety. Mr. F. also makes Trusses for the Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed.—Suspensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Boards are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience, and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his do not suit them after a fair trial, they can exchange for any of them; Dr. Hull's; Read's Spiral Truss; Randall's do; Farr's do; Salmon's Ball and Socket; Sherman's Patent; French do; Marsh's Improved Truss; Bateman's Oat; Shaker's Rocking Trusses; Heintzleman's India Rubber Pad, made in Philacchphia; Ivory turned Pad Trusses; Stone's do., double and single; also Trusses for children, of all sizes.

The subscriber makes and keeps on hand Shoes for deformed and crooked feet, and is doing this every week, for children and infants in this city, and from out of the city. Specimens of his workmanship may be seen at the Manufactory

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when prefer-

is workmanship may be seen at the Manufactory

Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when prefer Mr. F. will wait on individuals at their houses, when prefer-red; he takes measure of infants at any age, and makes Trusses for both double and single ruptures, which may be worn without pain or inconvenience, and which in many cases will produce a perfect cure, in the space of six or twelve weeks, in such little children; he has had occasion to make a number of late, the fathers and mothers of whom he will refer to, as well as the phy-sicians by whom they were recommended to Mr. Foster.

Individuals in this city have been cured of their complaint by wearing Trusses of his make for six or twelve mouths, so at to be able to leave them off; although some prefer never to to be able to leave them on; although some prefer never to leave off a Truss entirely, after having once worn one, as the inconvenience is but trifling. A good Elastic Spring Truss, made as it ought to be, and well fitted, would be no more trouble than the suspenders. Some of the individuals on whom cures have been effected, he is at liberty to refer to. He likewise informs individuals be will not make their con wise informs individuals he will not make their complaints known to any one except when he is permitted to refer to them—it being a misfortune, and young persons do not want their cases known.

Trusses repaired at the shortest notice.

Tadies wishing for any of these instruments will be waited upon by MRS. FOSTER, at any of their homes, or at the above place.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER, Agent.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. WARREN.

Boston, Jan. 7th, 1835. Having had occasion to observe that some persons afflicted ith Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilled work. Having had occasion to observe that some persons' affliced with Hernia have suffered much from the want of a skilful workman in accommodating Trusses to the peculiarities of their cases, I have taken pains to inform myself of the competency of Mr. J. F. FOSTER to supply the deficiency occasioned by the death of Mr. BEATH. After some months of observation of his work, I am satisfied that Mr. FOSTER is well acquainted with the manufacture of these instruments, and ingenious in aecommodating them to the variety of cases which occur. I feel myself, therefore, called on to recommend him to my professional brethren and to the public, as a person well qualified to supply their wants in regard to these important articles. march 8. eop JOHN C. WARREN.

BOOKS. THE General Catalogue, Sabbath School Books and Tracts
published by the Methodist Book Concern at New York,
are for sale at the Methodist Book Depository, 32 Washington
street, at their wholesale and retail prices.

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying

Also, Bibles of different sizes and quality; prices varying from 50 cents to \$9.

Robinson's Calmet,
Josephus' Works—Rollins' Ancient History,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.

Benson's Sermons and Plans,
McCullock's Evidences of Christianity,
Dick's Works—Butterworth's Concordance,
Sturm's Reflections—Woods on Depravity,
Pond on Baptism,
All of which are warranted to be cheap at our retail prices.

A liberal discount will be made to wholesale purchasers. Likewise, A great variety of other Religious and Historical

Works.

We are prepared to furnish to order all approved Theological, Historical and Miscellaneous Books, which can be procured in this city.

D. S. KING,
Sept. 20.

Agent N. E. Conference.

THE subscriber offers for sale his FARM, situated on East of the Meeting-House in Bolton, and just 30 RINGWORMS.—A lady, from actual and repeated from Boston. The farm contains about 70 acres of good land Bolton, Nov. 1, 1837. 31†

FARM FOR SALE.

PRITTING Of every description, executed with neatness, and on reasonable terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 19 Washington Street, viz. Books;
PAMPHLETS—such as Sermons,
Addresses, Catalogues, &c.;
HANDPILLS;
CARDS—on plain or enamelled
surface;

Description of the following surface;

Tax Bills, &c. &c.

Tax Bills, &c. &c.

FURS, HATS, CAPS, &c. A GENERAL assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRILL'S, No. 300 Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squir-A FURS may be found at CHAPMAN & MERRIL.1/3, No. 300 Washington street—among which are Lynx, Elk, Squirel, and Sable Capes; Muskrat, Nutra, Fur Seal, and Otter Caps; Muffs, Boas, Neck Ties, Opera Collars, Gennet and Swan's Down Trimmings, &c.

Also, Hats, Caps, Gloves, &c., all of which will be sold st low as can be found elsewhere.

N. B. Hats and Caps made to order.

Country Merchants are requested to call and examine for themselves.

3im Oct.4.

To Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

TO CARPENTERS AND JOINERS. A YOUNG MAN from the country, 18 years of age, who has been over two years at the business, is desirous of obtaining a place in this city or vicinity, where he can finish his trade. A thorough knowledge of the business will be more of an object with him than wages. Please apply at this office.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

No 5 Brattle Square, (near the Brattle St. Church.) MILTON DAGGETT would inform his friends and the public that he continues to keep a Temper-ance House, for the accommodation of permanent and transient boarders, and solicits a share of pub-Boston, Sept. 13, 1837.

COAL.

A CONSTANT supply of Hard and Soft Coal, including Peach Mountain, Sidney, and other varieties, for sale by LUTHER TOWN. Sept. 6. 3m Commercial St., near Charlestown Bridge.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

The HERALD is published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, if paid within two weeks from the time of subscribing. If payment is neglected after this, \$2.50 will be charged, and \$3.00 if not paid at the close of the year.
 All subscriptions discontinued at the expiration of eighteen weaths, under paid.

months, unless paid.

3. All the travelling preachers in the New England, Maine, and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, to

and New Hampshire Conferences are authorized agents, whom payment may be made.

4. All Communications designed for publication, should be addressed to the Editor, post paid.

5. Letters on business should be addressed to the Agent, and be post paid, unless containing \$10.00, or five subscribers.

6. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

Publishe

Vol. VIII. No. 46.]

WILLIAM C. BROY

DAVID H. ELA

Office No. 19 Wash FOR ZION'S HE

THE DOCTRINE OF NO. XIX. Mr. EDITOR-Some suppo the doctrine of holiness, nece jection of Christ. Their las The people that profess this the question; they either thin rified their own hearts, or t their pretended perfection by Nothing can be more absur Says Dr. A. Clarke, "I know whose creed the doctrine of in this life is a prominent art ple hold most conscientiously tion, from the first dawn of li

entry into the kingdom of

through Christ. He alone c

sin, justifies the ungodly, sanc

serves in a state of salvation,

lasting blessedness. No soul

saved, but through his agon

his cross and passion, his d glorious resurrection and asce intercession at the right hand " We have sung, and we w 'Jesus' blood, through eart

Mercy, free, boundless m "If men would but spend vently calling upon God to c he has not cleansed, as they sp doctrine, what a glorious state ness! Instead of compounding tormenting their minds to find grace they may be saved, they devil and all his works, and b to rest till they had found that under their feet, and that the cleansed them from all unrigh it that men will not try how them, nor leave off praying and and more, till they find God When they find that their a prayer receive no further an till then, they may conclude

further gracious, and that he uttermost them who come unt But there is another object urged than the preceding, couched in the following lan a perfect Christian and I w trine." But suppose there Christian in this world, wo truth of God's word? Surely thor above quoted, "The tru God stands upon the knowled fulness, or unfaithfulness of m veracity of God who gave it. man to be found who was just the redemption that is by Je of justification by faith is true that stands on the truth of not one could be found in Christ, whose heart was purif cousness, and who loved God regenerated powers; yet the

ifested that he might destroy th and his blood cleanseth from And suppose every man to be "It is not the profession of tablishes its truth. It is the which it has proceeded. Ma illustrate it, but it is God's tru

perfection would still be true;

"In all cases of this natur cease from man; implicitly c nies, and look to him, in and th promises of God are yea and a But it is an unquestionable enjoyed this blessing for many joy it at this day. And not a

unto their death, as they have latest breath. In some of the succeeding give the experience of severa

Manchester, Conn., Nov., 1837.

FOR ZION'S HER THAT MUTILATE MR. EDITOR-I was pleased

your late Nos. some editorial re practice which has come into us past of celebrating political triur field pieces. This is one of thos which augurs most unfavorably t nation. Instruments of death, it be contemplated at no time, but pleasant associations, even by the war under some circumstances they should not be used when in merely to celebrate an electione be manifest to every reflecting m argues a disregard to the feelings

accomplish no good, but may be mense mischief. If patriotism ar can only be promoted by such a ved at a fearful crisis in our natio Among the objections to such a sideration that it tends to cherish and induce in the minds of youth use of fire arms, as must ultimate sity to be actually engaged in the That the national mind is liable influence of such propensities, tl affords ample proof. The militar

a predominant passion with the

zens and to the principles of more